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DOAK AVOIDED RAIL STRIKES IN UNION POST

New Secretary of Labor Has Experience as Workman and Executive

PROUD TO BE KNOWN AS A CONSERVATIVE

Latest Cabinet Member Still Holds Title to Job in Ranks of Railroad Men

When James J. Davis vacated his post as Secretary of Labor to become a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, unusual interest surrounded appointment of his successor by President Hoover. Herein is presented an intimate glimpse of the life and background of the President's choice, William Nuckles Doak.

By AARON HARDY ULM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Several men have carried cards of membership in labor unions while serving in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, but William Nuckles Doak, new Secretary of Labor, is probably the first to have, in addition to a union card, substantive title to a specific job in the ranks of labor.

On the Bluefield division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad there is a place that Mr. Doak might revert to at will. For the Secretary still is on indefinite leave of absence from the operating forces of the railroad company with which he began his working life, at a wage of $1.30 a day 30 years ago.

"Yes, there would have to be a stepping down to make room for me should I report for work with the boys," wistfully remarked the Secretary in speaking of his place in the working ranks of labor. "I am not sure as to what job awaits me, but I could claim the one that I would have advanced to under seniority rules by now, had I not gone on long-time leave about 20 years ago."

During that period Mr. Doak, still a comparatively young man, was being whirled—rather vicariously—from a railroad switchman's job to a place at the inner council board of the chief ruler of the nation. Most of the whirling was within the sphere of organized labor. He took indefinite leave from railroading in order to give all of his time to the affairs of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of which he was for long, and on appointment to the Cabinet, a high official.

But a good deal of his activities in the past, notably extra-official work

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Welsh Miners and Operators Nearer Accord

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—Prospects of early settlement of the coal dispute in South Wales, where 150,000 miners have been idle on the issue of spreadover hours since Jan. 1, are definitely brighter following the Government's intervention and an all-day conference, on Jan. 7, between representatives of the owners and miners, and William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, and Emmanuel Shinwell, Secretary for Mines.

Although no actual agreement was reached, the way was paved for ending the stoppage, at a joint meeting of owners and miners to be held in Cardiff on Jan. 9, when it is understood both parties will show willingness to make concessions contained in a formula drawn up at yesterday's meeting.

No official announcements have been made as to the nature of the formula but it is understood to be as follows: The pits to reopen with a 7½ hour day with no wage reductions pending a new agreement; a conciliation board to be set up with an independent chairman to negotiate the terms of the new agreement; a conciliation board to be set up with an independent chairman to negotiate the terms of the new agreement. This shows a concession by the owners who have hitherto insisted on wage reductions and by the men who have insisted on the authority of the National Industrial Board which was instigated by the Government for the settlement of diputes but not recognized by the owners. Both sides are known to desire the earliest settlement and acceptance of the formula will mean resumption of work in the mines on Jan. 12.

The news that peace is in sight in one of Britain's largest coal areas is receiving a warm welcome, especially in view of the startling increase in unemployment shown by the latest offical figures. The total jobless now number 2,643,127, or nearly 250,000 more than a week ago, not including the idle South Wales miners. The explanations given for this huge increase are the after-Christmas slump and the tendency toward reorganization of industry on a part-time-work basis.

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Commission for 18 Months Has Been Working to Find Way to Halt Lawlessness

Result of Turn in Public Opinion That Time Had Come for Cleanup—End Sought Is Factual Basis Upon Which to Work

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 11

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Laymen and lawyers for the last 40 years have called with increasing insistence for something to be done about lawlessness in the United States. Now something is being done about it.

That, in essence, is the whole story of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement and of the 10 preceding articles dealing with the commission which have appeared in this paper.

A growing army of sober, thoughtful Americans believes that the problem of getting control of crime is the most important single matter before the United States today.

It is not only that the machinery of administering criminal law is out of date, and that miscarriages of justice have shocked the country, but that the persistence of these things has threatened the pride and dignity and indeed the morale of the nation itself. President Hoover said, April 22, 1929, in announcing the commission:

"We are confronted with a national necessity of the first degree, that we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave, but from a subsidence of our foundations."

The public still thinks of the commission solely in terms of prohibition. For this there is some justification. Mr. Wickersham, Jan. 23, 1930, said:

"Despite much clamor and many lurid statements, the enforcement of prohibition is only a part, and not the most important part, of our task."

But there is reason to believe that Mr. Wickersham himself would not repeat that statement today. The pressure of popular interest has forced prohibition upon the commission as its chief immediate concern. But the prohibition report, for good or ill, will soon be out, and after the shouting is over, the commission's work on a much wider field will be discovered to be still going on.

Other than prohibition, the field of the commission's work has been divided among 10 subcommittees, each working with a variety of experts,

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NEED IS URGENT AMONG FARMERS IN DROUGHT AREA

Red Cross Reports on Check Made of Conditions in 37 Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8—While another day passed without reports of further "food raids" in this section, the list of applicants to the Red Cross for relief continues to grow.

Gov. Harvey Parnell points out that while serious trouble is not expected, the gravity of the situation is such that not only must the Red Cross continue to work, but the Government must make appropriations to "mitigate the misery daily growing worse."

Marianna, in Lee County, is suffering from conditions typical of many sections of the State. In that community the number of families asking for aid was more than quadrupled within a week and applications continue to come in at the rate of 250 a day.

In the majority of such communities planters are unable to help tenants or neighbors. Their credit is exhausted at the banks and often the community has no bank because of the more than 125 bank failures in the State. Storekeepers do little business save that coming from the Red Cross which buys food and clothing. Inclement weather is adding to the suffering.

Drought and the accompanying depression have reduced Arkansas' 1930 income 50 per cent below 1929. This means, economists say, that Arkansas has been saddled with an economic burden which it will have to bear many years. With the State 80 per cent agricultural, and industries heavily hit by the decrease in demands for raw materials from other

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Three North Dakota Cities Seek Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 8—A controversy which warmed this State 41 years ago was again fanned into flames, as ashes of the historic State Capitol cooled here after destruction by fire, Dec. 28.

Already two cities, Jamestown and New Rockford, are moving ahead, asking that the seat of government be removed from Bismarck, and that their cities receive capital designation.

In Jamestown petitions seeking a popular vote have been drawn. Leaders of the Jamestown campaign declare they will seek an injunction, should an immediate start toward a new capitol be made at Bismarck.

By statute the affixing of 30,000 names to petitions would make it mandatory on the Governor to conduct a state-wide ballot on the constitutional amendment necessary to change the capital. The amendment would need only a majority vote to carry.

MORE LITERACY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Illiteracy in New Hampshire has been reduced from 4.4 per cent of the population 10 years ago to 2.7 per cent at the present time.

The census bureau announced today that of New Hampshire's population of 382,400 persons over 10 years of age, 10,231 were illiterate. The number of persons from 5 to 25 years of age attending school in 1930 was 95,254, or 72.2 per cent of the total population of those ages in 1930 as compared with 80,127 or 66.4 per cent in 1920.

49 FLIGHTS MADE ACROSS ATLANTIC; 732 PASSENGERS

First Was May 29, 1919—Latest, Jan. 6, 1931—Only One Solo

The successful flight of the 10 Italian seaplanes from Bolama, Italy, to Natal, Brazil, increases the total passages by individuals across the north and south Atlantic, both ways, to 732. Up to Jan. 6, 1931, passages totaled 692. Included are some who, like members of the Zeppelin crews, have crossed more than once, thus counting for two or more passages.

Following is the list of completed flights:

May 29, 1919, Flying boat NC-4, Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, Rockaway, N. Y., to Trepassey Bay, N. F., thence to Azores and Portugal, Lisbon, six persons.

June 15, 1919 military biplane, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. (now Sir) Arthur Whitten Brown, St. Johns, N. F., to Clifton Galway, Ireland, two persons.

July 6, 1919, dirigible, R-34, Maj. G. H. Scott, East Fortune, near Edinburgh, Scotland, to Roosevelt Field, N. Y., 29 persons.

July 12, 1919, dirigible, R-34, Maj. G. H. Scott, Roosevelt Field to Pelham, England, 29 persons.

June 17, 1922, seaplane, Capt. Sacadura Cabral and Admiral Coutinho, Lisbon, Portugal, via Canary Islands to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, two persons.

Aug. 31, 1924, three seaplanes, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, Lieut. Eric H. Nelson, Lieut. John Harding Jr. and Lieut. Leslie Arnold, Kirkwall, Scotland, to Labrador, four persons.

Oct. 15, 1924, dirigible, ZR-3 (now Los Angeles), Dr. Hugo Eckener, Friedrichshafen, Ger., to Newfoundland, 32 persons.

Feb. 10, 1926, flying boat, Maj. Ramón Franco and two, Palos, Spain, to Fernando do Noronha, Brazil, three persons.

Feb. 26, 1927, seaplane, Commander Francesco de Pinedo and two, Senegal, Africa, to Fernando do Noronha, Brazil, three persons.

March 17, 1927, seaplane, Maj. Sarmento Beires, Captain Castilho, Bolama, Africa, to Fernando do Noronha, Brazil, two persons.

May 21, 1927, monoplane, Capt. (now Col.) Charles A. Lindbergh, Roosevelt Field, New York to Le Bourget, France, one person.

June 6, 1927, monoplane, Clarence D. Chamberlin, Charles A. Levine,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

SENATE GROUP URGES LOAN OF SILVER TO CHINA

$250,000,000 Involved—Subcommittee to Report on Investigation

While a silver bullion loan to China by way of improving trade with the United States is to be sponsored by the special Senate subcommittee investigating the question, a proposal comes from Britain for remedying the serious state of affairs brought on by the accumulation of gold. The remedy would consist in an all-round increase of fiduciary currency, on the assumption that the present high percentage of gold backing in the various countries was an unnecessary burden.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A silver bullion loan to China as a means of improving trade with the United States and of eliminating war in the Orient will be sponsored by the special Senate subcommittee investigating the matter under Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, it is stated.

The subcommittee besides Mr. Pittman, is composed of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, Claude A. Swanson (D.), of Virginia, Arthur H. Vandenburg (R.), of Michigan and Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), of Minnesota.

The subcommittee's report will go to the larger foreign relations committee. Investigations have gone on since August, and have covered the country.

Features of the proposed report are unusual and likely to stir controversy if advanced to the Senate. President Hoover will be urged to ask Great Britain to suspend the policy resulting in the melting up and sale of silver money in India; he will likewise be urged to start international negotiations looking to an agreement on the use and exchange value of silver with respect to gold. He will also be asked to institute an international movement for financial and advisory aid to the Chinese National Government.

More specifically, Mr. Pittman will propose that Congress authorize a silver loan of around $250,000,000 to the Nationalists which would be the American share of an international loan, the same being used in China

(Continued on page 2, Column 1)

House Provides 130 New Agents for Dry Forces

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Addition of 130 new agents to the prohibition enforcement bureau was practically assured yesterday when the House passed the first deficiency appropriation bill including the provision of $543,370 for the work of the bureau.

The bill has still to get the approval of the Senate, but this is generally considered to be a foregone conclusion in view of the relative weakness of the wet forces in that body.

Efforts to hold up appropriations for prohibition enforcement have been agreed upon by the wet bloc in the House as the most effective means of bringing about the defeat of prohibition. At a caucus of the group earlier in the session leaders declared they were assured of over 70 votes. The fight yesterday over the deficiency bill was their first real test of strength. On the clear issue of putting the prohibition appropriation back into the bill the wets were defeated 118 to 36.

The principal item in the appropriation of $543,370 is that of $351,870 for 257 additional persons in the field service of the bureau. The additions include three assistant administrators, 4 deputy administrators, 48 investigators, 24 instructors, 12 chiefs of permit sections, 36 clerks and 130 prohibition agents.

At the present time there are 1408 prohibition agents in the United States, Colonel Woodcock told the committee. This number is lower, he said, than it was when the bureau was taken over from the Treasury Department by the Department of Justice.

Other items provided for in the appropriation are $142,000 for traveling expenses, $25,000 for stationery and $14,000 for furniture.

The minor victory secured by the wets when the $10,000 item for the collection and dissemination of information was ruled out was practically nullified when the drys defeated a wet amendment forbidding the use of any of the funds for this purpose.

Immigration Reduction of 90 Per Cent Wins Approval of House Committee

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The House Immigration Committee yesterday approved the two-year immigration reduction by a 90 per cent cut in the present quotas, maintaining national ratios as recommended by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in preference to the original proposals to prohibit all immigration for that period of time.

The Senate Committee still has before it the bill introduced by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, which would permit the entry only of relatives of aliens at present in the United States. Mr. Stimson had opposed this on the ground that it disregarded the national ratios provided by existing law. The Secretary of State contended that if immigration were limited to relatives the numbers entering would be greater than by his proposed alternative method.

California members of the House Committee obtained the inclusion of Filipinos in the restrictions of the bill. They would be limited to 90 per cent of the number which entered the United States last year, thereby reducing their entry from approximately 5000 last year to 500 this year.

strong opposition to this feature of the bill is expected to develop from progressives who contend that the United States has no moral right to exclude citizens of its own possessions. They maintain that Congress can only restrict immigration from the Philippines if it first grants them their complete independence.

If passed in the form now approved by the House the bill would reduce the numbers of some national groups as follows:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland from	65,721 to 6,572
Germany from	25,957 to 2,696
Irish Free State from	17,853 to 1,765
Poland from	6,524 to 652
Italy from	5,802 to 584
Russia from	2,784 to 279
Canada from	41,146 to 4,314
Mexico from	11,891 to 1,180
Cuba from	3,418 to 342

Women Hold One Record, Seek Another

Underwood

TWO GIRL ENDURANCE FLIERS AND CHRISTENER OF PLANE

At Left Is Miss Edna May Cooper and at Right Miss Bobbie Trout, Who Are Flying Plane Lady Rolph, and in Center Miss Anita Page, Who Named the Craft.

These doughty young women have already captured the world endurance record for their sex and are now headed on into the wind in an attempt to better the men's record of 645 hours continuous flight held by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine of St. Louis. Up to latest accounts the women had passed their ninety-first hour aloft and were going strong. They have spent the time circling the Los Angeles field with side trips out over the desert.

The previous record for continuous flight by women, 42h. 16m., was made by Miss Trout and Miss Elinor Smith.

Lord Reading's Plan for India Gains Support

Separation of Sind From Bombay Considered by Subcommittee

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—Significant confirmation of the direction in which solution of the question of the future constitution for India is being sought by the British Government is contained in a statement made today by Baron Sankey, Lord High Commissioner.

Presiding at the federal structure subcommittee at the Round Table Conference Lord Sankey said on behalf of official British representatives: "We welcome as warmly as other delegates to the conference the very helpful and valuable contribution which Lord Reading has made to our discussions. I myself believe that it is along such lines as he has suggested that solution will be found for our difficulties."

The applause which greeted this statement indicated how generally Lord Sankey in these words was expressing the view now prevailing among the majority of the Indian delegates.

Lord Reading's contribution, he recalled, outlined a detailed scheme for a federal system with a central executive responsible to a legislature consisting of two chambers which would control administration except as regards certain specified subjects reserved to a Viceroy appointed by the British Parliament.

It was announced by Lord Sankey that the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, would make a declaration of the British Government's policy and intentions in regard to India at a plenary Round Table meeting toward the termination of the week ending Jan. 17 or beginning the week following.

A new subcommittee was set up today under Lord Russell to report upon the question of separating Sind from Bombay Presidency, to which this large area is now attached, and converting it into a separate province, as the Muhammadan delegates so strongly desire. Sind, like the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan, is a region where the Muhammadans are in majority.

In course of the proceedings of the conference today Lord Peel, speaking for the Conservatives, dwelt upon the need of going cautiously in the changes proposed for the central administration.

Sir Mirya Mahommad Ismail, Prime Minister of Mysore, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, former Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi, made statements on the other hand indicating that the ruling chiefs are in cordial agreement with the most extensive advance possible in the direction of self-government. Success or failure of the conference, Sir Mirya said, would depend upon the measure of responsibility conferred upon the central legislature.

AIR LINK FOR JAMAICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMAICA, B. W. I.—A regular biweekly air mail and passenger service between Jamaica and the American mainland was recently started, planes arriving on Wednesday from Miami, Fla., and leaving Saturady for the northward trip. Passenger planes carry a crew of five and accommodate 17 passengers. By arrangement with the Caribbean Airways, Ltd., tourists can fly from Miami to Jamaica, via Cuba and transfer to the Caribbean Airways for Montego Bay, the popular resort.

60,000 Head of Cattle to Cross Australia

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Vic.

EXPERIENCED overlanders with a retinue of aboriginal blacks have commenced one of the greatest cattle driving journeys Australia ever has known.

More than 60,000 head of cattle, comprising the primest selection from the great herds of Northern Australia, are being driven south, right across the continent. In 1921 a herd of 73,000 made the great journey to the southern markets. The trek required more than two years.

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST MEASURES SOUGHT BY STATE

Attorney-General Asks for Stricter Regulation in His Annual Report

Laws for stricter regulation of investment trusts in Massachusetts are proposed by Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, in his annual report, submitted on Jan. 7 to the Legislature.

Mr. Warner asks for a wide definition of what constitutes an investment trust, to cover organizations appearing to "have a portfolio of their own and invest and reinvest their own funds as part of their business."

Such investment trusts with a capital structure of $1,000,000 or more, and with more than 100 subscribers, would be required to incorporate. They would not be permitted to trade in their own shares. No ownership control of investment trusts by other trusts or corporations, or by persons subservient to other trusts or corportaions would be allowed.

Finally, deviation by officers from the restrictions and limitations set out in the declaration of trust, certificate of incorporation or by-laws causing financial loss to the shareholders, would be subject to penalty as well as civil liability.

Other regulations for the sales of securities are asked by Mr. Warner, including the filing of bonds by brokers and salesmen for indemnification against losses through fraud.

Stock of purchasers from brokers, upon which there has been only a part-cash payment, could not be pledged by brokers other than as collateral for loans from banks, thus preventing possible release of such stock for market manipulation.

The Attorney-General renewed his recommendation of last year that police officers have the same powers to arrest persons operating motor vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, as is now held by investigators and examiners appointed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. At present, he declares, the police cannot arrest a person on such charge without a warrant, if the person has his license to operate in his possession.

Mr. Warner asked establishment of a school to train police officers in the most modern methods of dealing with crime. He reported that there has been no general increase in crime in the State, nor any signal increase in any particular crime during the year. Court dockets are fairly clear, he said, due to speeding of cofirt procedure under the system introduced in 1923.

Reich Modifies Its Opposition to Young Plan

London Times Article Shows Germany Viewpoint of Other Countries

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A somewhat outspoken article in the London Times opposing any interruption or change in reparation payments at this time which has been given much prominence here has contributed somewhat to clarify the atmosphere in Germany on at least one point.

The possibility of revision of the Young plan, and also the possibility of a moratorium has formed for many months the center of public discussion here, adding greatly to the general unrest.

When the Young Plan was accepted almost everybody seemed to believe it would be carried out for a period of five, possibly 10 years, whereupon revision would be undertaken automatically. But when the value of gold began to increase and with it also the heaviness of reparations burdens, a demand was suddenly raised for an early change in the reparations plan.

This demand was taken up by the Nationalists who had always opposed payment of reparations. A campaign against the Young plan swept across Germany. It was made responsible for practically all the distress the German people are experiencing. The Nationalists especially tried to arouse the people against the Government and the Democratic régime which, as they declared, were responsible for the policy of fulfilling the Reich's reparations obligations. They declared the policy was ruining Germany and was responsible for the bad social conditions of the masses.

Now the London Times article has caused a sudden lull. The effect of Germany's attitude on other countries is realized to a certain extent. Franco-British financial negotiations are being watched with uneasiness. Already "Germania," which is close to Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, speaks of the possibility of isolation and the Frankfurter Zeitung warns the Reich against the effect of such isolation.

Australia Rains Bring Promise of Great Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Rain has come to South Australia, transforming the whole agricultural outlook. A wheat harvest of nearly 36,000,000 bushels now appears a certainty, whereas a few months ago less than half that quantity would have been considered a conservative estimate.

Central Australia also has been changed by recent rains, and grass has become very abundant. Unhappily, after years of drought, most of the feed is going to waste because the country is not stocked.

In parts of North Australia rains have caused grass to attain a height of from 15 to 20 feet, a condition so unusual that the leading Adelaide newspapers announced it in large type. Owners are hurrying on with the restocking, now that summer feed and water are certain; but many months will go by before adequate numbers of cattle and sheep can be purchased and placed in the now fertile areas.

ELY ADVISES FIRM CONTROL ON UTILITIES

Remedy for Motor Insurance Plan Also Asked by New Governor

ADVOCATES REVISION OF BLUE SKY LAWS

Bond Issue of $20,000,000 Is Suggested for Works to Relieve Employment

Definite state control of public utilities, a remedy for the unsatisfactory automobile insurance plan, and a reduction in the age limit of those persons to receive pensions from the State were among the recommendations made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in his inaugural address before the General Court of Massachusetts, Jan. 9. Governor Ely is the first Democrat to be inaugurated to that office since the administration of David I. Walsh, 1914-15.

Governor Ely pointed out that the people of the State have suffered serious losses through the sale of worthless securities, which it is the aim of the State to prevent by means of the Blue Sky Laws, so called. He stated that with the losses mounting to millions of dollars annually, there must be something wrong with the laws, or their administration, and that the subject merits the serious consideration of the Legislature and the possible transfer of the administration of these laws to a department other than the Public Utilities.

"I recommend," he said, "for your consideration the proper regulation of holding companies, which are now the means of circumventing the laws of the Commonwealth in reference to the regulation and ownership of utilities. Such holding companies serve the purpose of bringing under one control various state utility corporations. As such they are not at the present time, except as required in certain instances to comply with the Blue Sky Law, under any regulatory power of the State. We have no desire to interfere with or retard the reasonable and proper operation and growth of utilities, and it would seem advisable to consider in this matter a change of our present practices in regard to their ownership, control and management which would simplify the whole subject and bring the companies directly under state control and regulation.

"I recommend that you commission a committee of your members to determine the extent to which this control over our railroads has extended, and to devise such methods as may be available to counteract or prevent it. Such an inquiry may establish that the consolidation has been attempted in violation of the purposes of the national railroad law. If so, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts having the public welfare as its chief interest, should be the first to avail itself of legal methods of intervention."

Would Protect Public

Discussing the compulsory automobile insurance and the safety of the highways, Governor Ely explained that for several years the public has been disturbed by the constantly increasing cost of compulsory insurance and the accidents on the highways. Proposals have been made again and again, he declared, to investigate conditions concerning this subject with the view of arriving at some equitable procedure to govern the conduct of the business. Having this in mind, he declared that not only should the public be protected in the rates they are required to pay, but ways and means should be devised for promoting public safety on the highways.

The present law makes it imperative, he said, for the Insurance Commissioner to fix the rates upon a basis that will return to the companies engaged in writing such insurance a fair and reasonable profit, and it is plain that with profits practically guaranteed by law, the incentive to keep down the losses is not the same as though the responsibility for the profit rested entirely on the administration of the business.

"I am further convinced," he said, "that the loss ratio is in part due to the exaggeration of claims and the pressing for settlement of groundless and worthless litigation. Because insurance is acompulsory prerequisite to the operation of automobiles upon the highways, it is the duty of the Commonwealth to enact further legislation that will tend to minimize its expense.

"It is suggested that the rate making be delegated to a commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor—one to represent the companies, one the public and one the Insurance Commissioner—with power to examine the books, records and accounts of all companies desiring and authorized to do business in Massachusetts."

The old-age assistance act the Governor covered with the suggestion that the present age limit be reduced, since the development of industrial machinery has so increased the production of manufactured goods that industry finds itself able to produce more with much less man power. This results, he said, in the tendency to release from productive employment many men and particularly men of advanced years.

Concerning the Boston Elevated Railway, the Governor said: "Whether or not the public control of the Elevated should continue depends largely upon the terms of such continuance. I cannot believe that the people desire a continuance which will force upon the taxpayers the burden of un-

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SENATE GROUP URGES SILVER LOAN TO CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

only for purposes authorized by a proposed joint commission.

Arguments advanced in favor of this proposal are that it would raise the price of silver, which is now in desperate need of assistance, having sunk from an average 1929 price of 59 cents to a low of 30 cents an ounce in 1930; that it would aid the nationalists to bring order out of chaos in China; and finally, that it would assist international business recovery by giving China wherewithal to buy Occidental goods, thereby stimulating sales, particularly, it is proposed, of Canadian and American wheat.

A Canadian mission under Herbert M. Marler has been sent to Canada to study trade conditions and seek the sale of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. A British mission is also being considered. Economists, it is stated, agree that a contributing factor of world business depression is the decline in the value of China's 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver reserves by 42 per cent in one year with a consequent diminishment of national purchasing power. Other silver currency countries have felt similar declines.

The State Department would make no comment on the report of Senator Pittman's proposals.

In semiofficial circles discussion centered on a number of difficulties said to be in the way of the Pittman plan. China has defaulted in unpaid loans amounting to millions of dollars, it is pointed out, and the question of security for a new loan would be extremely difficult. It is not likely, it is stated, that the Administration will interfere with British policies by making representations as to its attitude in India. Finally, the proposal to stabilize the price of silver in relation to gold sounds like a revival of old-time bi-metalism, which would have serious political reactions, to say the least.

Before submitting its report, the Pittman committee, it is stated, will invite a number of prominent New York financiers to appear before it. The report will be ready by about Jan. 17.

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Gold Standard Nations Urged to Reduce Their Demand for the Metal

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 8—Prof. Edwin Cannan, dean of the faculty of economics of London University, has come out with specific proposals for effecting reduction in gold accumulation which, agreeing with Reginald McKenna and other economists, he associates with depression in world trade.

In a statement published today, Professor Cannan says: "To cause somewhat the gold standard countries as a whole to demand much less gold is what is required in order to stay the fall of prices and it cannot be obtained by fumbling with bank rates and shifting gold about without any reduction of total gold standard demand."

Professor Cannan goes on to advocate "obvious and well-tried methods of issuing (paying with) additional currency not made of nor backed by additional gold. In other words all round increase of fiduciary currency." He would have action taken in this matter by Britain as well as by the United States and France.

"Even if the United States halved its hoard," he says, "the world value of gold would not be much affected if other gold standard countries were as ready as they appear to be at present to shoulder the relinquished baby.

"Every country ought to do its bit in this matter and Great Britain would be much better able to preach economy of gold to other countries if she set a good example by making without further ado a substantial addition to the £260,000,00 of fiduciary currency at present allowed."

Professor Cannan's statement is regarded here as additional evidence of the importance of negotiations among American, French and British Treasury experts already started in Paris.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that it would be even more useless for Britain to take action by itself than for America or France to do so, since the British stock of gold is only one-sixth that of the United States and one-third of what France has accumulated.

Canadian Trade Official for Aiding New Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 3—While Ottawa officials are reluctant to talk on the proposed loan to China of $1,000,000,000 for the purpose of converting it into a great market for the products of the United States and the British Empire, it is clear that such a scheme is under consideration in Ottawa, Washington and London.

"I spoke on the subject in Parliament last year," said H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, "and discussed it fully in London during the last few months with some of the leading bankers of the world and found very strong support for the views I hold in that respect.

"One simple illustration impresses on anyone's mind the significance of the problem. It is alleged that we are suffering from overproduction because we happen to have larger quantities of wheat as well as manufactured articles than we are able to sell, while at the same time approximately two-thirds of the world's population is living below the world's proper level of subsistence.

"Obviously there is not an overproduction, but we are suffering from maldistribution, and what I have been doing is urging leaders of economic thought to address themselves to the problem of raising the standards now obtaining in eastern civilization which in turn would increase its buying power and thus supply a market for Canadian products and products of other countries included in western civilization."

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Orchestra Leaders of Future May Give Up Baton for Switch

Musicians Recognize Value of New Electric Instruments in Giving Range and Power Hitherto Considered Unattainable

"CANNED" MUSIC SERIES—No. 4

"Canned" music, in the form of the talking motion picture, has brought musicians face to face with the same general problem of "technological unemployment" which is today a vital issue to millions of persons. What can the musician do and what attitude should he take toward this new development that has deprived him of work? Leaders in the field of music, radio, and the sound pictures discuss the whole problem in a series of six daily articles.

By GEORGE ENGLES

Vice-President in Charge of Programs and Artists, National Broadcasting Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—One still hears considerable discussion about how radio is affecting music and musicians. Seldom, however, does one hear the complaint nowadays that radio is affecting music or musicians adversely. Certainly it is admitted that it is raising the standard of taste among the American people.

Radio is bringing music to persons whose only musical contact formerly was the player piano or motion picture organ. Anyone looking over the audience mail that is received at the offices of the National Broadcasting Company in New York will appreciate the fact that the level of musical appreciation is constantly rising.

One indication of this came as the result of the company deciding about six months ago to take off the Slumber Hour which it had been radiocasting at 11 o'clock every evening. This hour had been devoted to the finer type of music, and it was decided to substitute something of a more popular nature.

We had not been getting much response to the Slumber Hour music, and had drawn the conclusion that the public was becoming tired of it. We soon discovered we were mistaken. A chorus of protest went up over depriving the radio public of its accustomed hour.

Letters and telegrams came in by the thousands, demanding that the Slumber Hour be restored. And the public got what it wished. Letters come in not by the thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands, asking to hear certain compositions or artists. The radio public asks for compositions that five years ago were seldom heard outside of a concert hall—works by Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Wagner, Tchaikovsky, Brahms. In almost any home where a radio is owned the names of these great composers are now familiar.

Damrosch Hour Helps

Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour for the school children of the United States has done much to forward the cause of fine music among the vast radio public. Through this hour he has been teaching the youth of America the fundamentals of great symphonic music as well as the make-up of a symphony orchestra. In connection with this course, the National Broadcasting Company has distributed 50,000 copies of the Instructor's Manual, prepared by Mr. Damrosch and his assistant, Ernest La Prade, in order than the school teachers might aid their pupils in getting the most possible out of these programs. A study of this manual goes a long way toward giving an understanding of the best music that has been written. It represents an important step toward educating the public in musical appreciation.

Other signs of an increasing demand for the best lie in the popularity of such programs as Walter Damrosch's Saturday evening concerts sponsored by the General Electric Company, the programs by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra for the Philco Company and the Chicago Opera Company radiocasts.

All of these have established a tremendous hold on the public, which is becoming accustomed not only to the finest music but to the greatest musicians. It is constantly hearing such artists as Schumann-Heink, Werrenrath, John Charles Thomas, Levitzki, Rosa Ponselle. The radiocasts of these artists have aroused among the listeners a curiosity to see and hear them in person, with the result that the concert business has been showing a healthy improvement. Audiences for these artists are thereby being increased rather than diminished by radio.

School Orchestras Increase

Since the inauguration of Mr. Damrosch's concerts for school children the number of school orchestras has increased enormously. His office at the National Broadcasting Comany receives scores of requests for information regarding the organization of such orchestras, the number and kind of instruments that should be used, and the types of compositions that should be played. There have also been indications that the study of instrumental music by the individual pupils has increased considerably. And the children are stuydying a greater diversity of instruments. Once they limited themselves pretty much to the piano and violin. They are now taking up the flute, the viola, the French horn and even the bass viol.

They are doing this not so much with an idea of becoming professional musicians when they are older, but rather for their own amusement and satisfaction. The interest they are exhibiting in a study of music offers a fine promise for our musical audiences of the future. Surely if the children of today acquire an understanding and appreciation of music during their formative years, they will insist on hearing good music when they are older.

The opportunities of musical artists have been greatly increased by radio. Six thousand appearances a month are made over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company alone and three-quarters of these are by musicians. In the face of this no one can deny that artists have a wider market for their talents than ever before. By radiocasting to audiences that total millions, their names become familiar in a miraculously short time. They establish reputations and followings that formerly it would have taken many years for even the greatest artists to build up.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—One of the first questions that arises when considering the complaint of the American Federation of Musicians against the "soulless" quality of "canned" music is: To what extent will the electrical engineer eventually put greater emotional power—more precise realism—into the machine?

According to the technical experts who have brought sound reproducing devices to their present state, it is a matter of about five years only before commercial sound reproduction is so nearly perfect that it will be virtually impossible to distinguish it from the original sounds. In the laboratory it is now possible to produce the illusion of the presence of a singer or a musical instrument, but the cost of doing so is considerable. Within a short time, however, apparatus will be produced commercially which will give the same effect in the theater as now is obtainable in the laboratory, those who should know assert.

When the perfection of commercial reproduction has been accomplished, engineers say, new possibilities in the development of musical sound probably will attract the interest and effort of leading musicians. Through the sound filter, the control of volume of individual instruments in an orchestra and the production of new electrical tones with timbre unlike any existing instruments, possibilities in musical performance now hardly imagined may become realities.

One Serious Obstacle

But there still are difficulties to overcome. The musicians who are opposing "canned" music as yet have a good deal of justification for their complaint, even if a few years are likely to remove the basis for it. The imperfections of sound films were explained by E. A. Frederick, transmission instruments director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, where much of the fundamental research in sound has been done that has made possible today's reproduction methods.

"The most puzzling difficulty—one which we cannot clearly see our way toward solving—is that of duplicating the binaural reception of sound that takes place in nature," Mr. Frederick said. "When we hear an orchestra, the sounds come to us from different points. Our two ears, separated by the width of our heads, receive the sounds from different angles and at different instants and help us to judge the distance and direction of the sounds in much the same way as our two eyes give us perspective. This considerably enhances the pleasure of hearing original musical production, but as the distance from the sound-producing object is increased, the difference between the natural reproduced sound is lessened greatly.

"Another difficulty, but one much more easily overcome, is the problem of producing volume of sound that is comparable to the original sounds. Due to mechanical imperfections in commercial reproduction, it is now difficult to get very faint, low sounds without drowning them out by the extraneous noises that are introduced. At the other end of the volume range, it is difficult to get sufficient volume to perfectly reproduce the fuller tones of a pipe organ, for instance, or a tuba in the hand or base viol.

"We are well on the road to solving this problem, however, for mechanical imperfections responsible for extraneous sounds are rapidly being eliminated, and reproducing instruments of greater volume are being developed.

Even Better Than Genuine Music

"The problem of range of pitch also has been overcome in the laboratory, and it is merely a question of a few years before apparatus that is commercially economical will be produced which will give the public an accurate reproduction of the entire audible sound-frequency scale. Commercial reproduction is now about where laboratory reproduction was five years ago. It gives frequencies between about 70 and 5000 vibrations per second. Within a few years it will catch up with laboratory reproduction and reach from 20 to 20,000 vibrations per second."

Dr. Harvey Fletcher, director of acoustical research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, said that in some respects the mechanical reproduction of music produces a more enjoyable effect than listening to the actual sound. Listening in a theater to someone speak, or sing, or play a musical instrument, one must have a good seat to get the best effect, but in listening to mechanical music everyone has a good seat, in fact, the most perfect position in which the recording microphone can be placed.

More than that, in recording the sounds of an orchestra, microphones are placed at many different points and the volume from each point is regulated on a control board. In this way the volumes of the various instruments are combined in a way to produce the most pleasing effect—more pleasing, in fact, than when the ear hears their unmodified harmony.

"Even the conducting of the most expert orchestral leaders sometimes can be improved by the control board," Joseph P. Maxfield, acoustics engineer of Electrical Research Products, Inc., explained. "Not long ago, when Leopold Stokowski was making a record in our laboratory, we cut down a trifle on his crescendo until he reached the height of sound, and then we gave him full volume. In this way we gave something extra with which to 'go over the top.' He was intensely pleased with the effect. I cite this merely to illustrate how mechanical music may improve upon the real.

"When we predict that in five years or so mechanical music will achieve the illusion of real music in the theater we are not guessing," Mr. Maxfield added. "The tools already are at hand—we are using them in the laboratory.

Now Simply Matter of Cost

"It is merely a matter of reducing costs so that we can turn them out commercially. And when we put these tools into the hands of creative artists to work with themselves—why, who can tell what the result may be. A new music may be produced that is unlike anything the world has ever heard before.

"Only one thing is certain—we are merely on the threshold of what will be accomplished. When the phonograph was introduced a generation ago, the catalogues of records may have been an inch thick, but there was very little good music listed in them. Selections were listed under the names of performers—but could one find, say, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony listed under the name of the composer? Now one would find it so listed and played by a considerable number of different orchestras. The quality of music reproduced has improved vastly. Bad music did not drive out good music, as music lovers generally predicted, but exactly the reverse took place.

"The same thing will happen with mechanical reproduction on a larger and improved scale, I believe. A good deal of poor music may be reproduced at first, but the taste of the public is being educated in the appreciation of good music on a larger scale than ever before took place, and within 10 or 15 years, if not much sooner, a great improvement probably will take place. At least, that is the way I see it."

These are the men who have been very largely responsible for the development of mechanical music to its present stage. They promise positively much better things for the future. Their predictions are based upon the knowledge of instruments they have devised and already used in their own laboratories.

The Dance

Hans Wiener

Through the aid of patrons and patronesses, present in abundance, Hans Wiener, former Viennese dancer and disciple of Mary Wigman, and now resident Boston teacher, managed a brilliant Boston début in Jordan Hall last evening. He was assisted by Otto Aschermann and a dance group of six girl pupils.

The program was made up of group and solo dances as follows: "Salute" (Chopin), Wiener and group; "Golliwog's Cakewalk" (Debussy), solo; "March in Formal Style" (Prokofieff), group; "Ethiopian Dance" (Verdi), solo; "Slovakian Rhythms" (Felber), Wiener, Aschermann and group; "Overture and Eight Dances" (Milhaud), Wiener, Aschermann and group; "In Winged Measure" (Schubert), Wiener, Aschermann and group; "Preludium" (Pugnani), solo; "Largo" (Friedesmann-Bach), Wiener and group; "Malaguena" (Lecuona), solo; "Wine, Women and Song" (Strauss), Wiener and group. In an interlude Louis Horst, the accompanist, played two Preludes of Scriabin.

Much has been heard of Mary Wigman, founder of the modern German dance school, whom we are to see in Boston for the first time this month. We have already sampled some of the fundamentals of her teaching in Kreutzberg and Georgi. Now Hans Wiener brings us his interpretation of her ideas.

That the roots of the Wigman method are in the gymnasium was evidenced by costume as well as technique. For the most part the compositions were studies in choreographic design, purely abstract, with barely a hint of emotion save that stirred in the spectators by formal beauty. Now and then a mood was established, as in the elegiac "Largo," or in the grotesque and especially delightful "Golliwogs' Cakewalk." The "Eight Dances" following the overture may have been a series of stories, but so fragile, so fleeting, were the impressions, that one got the essence of remote dramatic intention and wished for a printed argument. Some lovely ensemble effects were achieved in this number.

Mr. Wiener has the suppleness and grace with that dash of inward fire we are learning to expect and are finding in an increasing number of dance-artists today. His arm and shoulder movement is remarkably fine, his lightness in landing from vigorous leaps, an approach to Kreutzberg's art. Mr. Aschermann is a close runner-up for vigor, but has not yet acquired the ease which in Mr. Wiener seems native. The group dancing was sometimes a little tentative.

With but one or two exceptions, the costume as well as the choreography were designed by Mr. Wiener.

M. L.

Demands for Steel Lend Cheer to Trade

ENCOURAGING news from the steel industry is adding cheer to current business reports. Demand for the metal has improved notably in the last week, according to steel trade reviews. The improvement is reported as distinct in all districts.

A sharp increase in the operating rate of the industry also is noted.

The building trade and the railroads are the leading buyers. Automobile manufacturers are waiting to see the outcome of the January motorcar shows, but one large maker has scheduled a daily rate of operation twice that of December.

EVENTS TONIGHT

John O'Toole Flying Club: Dance, City Hall, Revere, 8.

Boston Public Library: Address, "An Experiment in Intelligence," by H. W. Hicks, president, Lake Placid Club; Field and Forest Club course, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "With Byrd to the Bottom of the World," Dr. Laurence Gould; organ concert, by Miss Edith Lang; clubhouse, 7:30.

Inaugural reception ball, to Honorary Commander Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mrs. Ely, sponsored by First Corps Cadets; Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Address, "The Soul of Russia," by Maurice Hindus, author and lecturer; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Suffolk Law Alumni Association: Annual meeting, with election of officers; clubhouse, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dancing class, direction Miss Amelia Burnham, auditorium.

Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building: Annual Convention, Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, Inc., through Jan. 10, until 9.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living Course," by Prof. Kirtley Mather; "Science and Religion," Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Rear Speakers' Club, Room 7, 8; Delphian Club, Room 8, 8; Whisters Club, Room 101, 8; Huntington Club, Room 1, 8; Owl Club, Room 103, 8; Pals Club, Room 103, 8; Village A. C., Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Republican Club of Massachusetts: Farewell dinner to Gov. Frank G. Allen; Hotel Statler, 7.

Boston Chapter, Engineering Section of National Safety Council: Dinner meeting; round table discussion; Walker Memorial, M. I. T., 6:30.

West End Business Men's Association: Dinner meeting; Robert Whitten, speaker; Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.

Cathedral Church of St. Paul: Supper meeting, Lawrence Men's Club, 6:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—James Ferguson, tenor, 8:15.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Schacht, 11.

Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building: Annual Convention, Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts, Inc., through Jan. 10, 9 to 7.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10. Bridge party, members' families, Highland Club, 2.

Monthly luncheon, Twosiars; address, "The New New England," by Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President, New England Council; music by "Al" Ives and orchestra; auditorium, Boston City Club, 12:15.

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Mrs. Tilton Urges Total Abstinence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 8—Total abstinence from intoxicating beverages rather than temperance is the only solution to the problem of permanently ridding the United States of liquor abuse, Mrs. William Tilton, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society, said in speaking before the New Hampshire Alliances here, yesterday.

"Alcohol is a habit-forming drug," Mrs. Tilton said, "and habit-forming drugs can't be handled by temperance. They need abstinence, total and complete."

Mrs. Tilton said that a tremendous newspaper campaign has flooded the nation, designed to prejudice the mind against prohibition. "Are the American people, the mothers and fathers, who want a clean world for their children to grow up in, going to be 'newspapered' out of safety on our highways, employment for the many in honest industries that create wealth, out of one of the best betetr homes movements that has ever been instituted?" she asked. "We are ready for the fight to keep prohibition."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer; diminishing and variable northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine: Cloudy, with rising temperature, possible snow flurries in the north; Maine fair, not quite so cold; Friday mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Diminishing and variable northwest winds, becoming partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 8	Max. Jan. 7		8 a.m. Jan. 8	Max. Jan. 7
Albany	18	22	Memphis	34	44
Atlantic City	24	32	Montreal	3	14
Boston	20	32	Nantucket	24	30
Buffalo	16	20	New Orleans	54	64
Calgary	14	..	New York	24	32
Charleston	44	52	Philadelphia	26	36
Chicago	30	32	Pittsburgh	24	30
Denver	26	38	Portland, Me.	14	24
Des Moines	24	28	Portland, Ore.	34	42
Eastport	10	20	San Francisco	48	52
Galveston	50	70	St. Louis	32	38
Hatteras	44	60	St. Paul	24	30
Helena	22	32	Seattle	36	50
Jacksonville	48	58	Tampa	62	62
Kansas City	30	40	Washington	32	40
Los Angeles	48	56			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:36 p. m., Friday 2:43 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

OMITS COMMON DIVIDEND

General Alloys Company has omitted the quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock.

Building Congress Smooths Differences

Architects and contractors of Boston have ironed out almost entirely former conflicts in specification practices, through the mediation of the Boston Building Congress, according to William D. Austin, an official of the congress.

Mr. Austin told of this advance at the opening of the fortieth annual convention of the Society of Master Painters and Decorators of Massachusetts in Boston Jan. 8. The convention is to last through Jan. 10 and consider trade schools, art in industry, coöperation between master painters, architects and dealers, and other topics, chiefly of trade interest.

The Boston Building Congress, Mr. Austin declared, started some years ago a system of anonymous criticisms by contractors and architects of each other's practices. Prior to that time, he said, criticism was not voiced, because of the natural desire not to offend business clients.

When the pointing out of weak spots was put on an impersonal basis, the contractors and architects responded, he continued. A board of reference was set up by the congress, for the purpose of bringing about adjustments on points of friction.

As a result, Mr. Austin declared, architects now consult contractors in many instances before offering blueprints and specifications for bids. In this way, needed information is included for the contractor's guidance. Mr. Austin reported that in the last year the board of reference has had only a few cases of conflict brought before it.

Emil C. Pearson, president of the society, told of the publishing of a manual for master painters, to be an encyclopedia of trade data. He expressed confidence in the business outlook.

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Lv. BOSTON (SOUTH STATION)	N. Y., N. H. & H.	a 6:45 P. M.
Lv. BOSTON (BACK BAY)	"	b 6:49 P. M.
Lv. PROVIDENCE	"	c 7:35 P. M.
Lv. NEW LONDON	"	d 9:25 P. M.
Lv. SPRINGFIELD	"	8:10 P. M.
Lv. HARTFORD	"	9:00 P. M.
Lv. MERIDEN	"	e 9:31 P. M.
Lv. NEW HAVEN	"	f 10:39 P. M.
Lv. BRIDGEPORT	"	g 11:16 P. M.
Lv. WASHINGTON	B. P. & P.	9:05 A. M.
Ar. JACKSONVILLE	S. A. L.	# 7:00 A. M.
Ar. ST. PETERSBURG	"	1:00 P. M.
Ar. MIAMI	"	3:00 P. M.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Clyde S. S. leaves Miami 4:30 p. m., arrives Havana 8:00 a. m. Daily beginning January 24th. a-7:00 p. m. on Sundays. c-4:30 p. m. on Sundays. d-10:07 p. m. on Sundays. e-2:21 p. m. on Sundays. f-12:06 a. m. on Mondays. g-12:52 a. m. on Mondays. # Cars go into Jacksonville by connecting train, Arrives Jacksonville 6:45 a. m. beginning January 13th.

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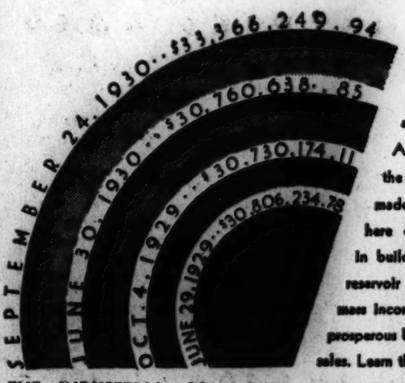

Optimism for improved economic conditions can again be based on evidence in Kansas City. A gain of 2½ million dollars, compared with the savings of a year ago, and that gain has been made since June of this year! Figures shown here do not include time deposits or savings in building and loan associations. Such a great reservoir of purchasing power denotes a greater mass income in this territory with its 21 million prosperous buyers . . . a greater market for volume sales. Learn the facts . . . the coupon brings them.
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DOAK AVOIDED RAIL STRIKES IN UNION POST

(Continued from Page 1)

performed by him in Washington during the war, was outside the strict bounds of organized labor. Without quitting those bounds he twice carried the unsolicited banner of his political party as a candidate for high public office.

A Good Politician

Mr. Doak is innately a good politician; that is, in the reputable sense of that much-abused word. A proof of this is in the fact that, in advancing from farm boy and railroad switchman to the precincts of national leadership of organized labor and then to the President's Cabinet, he never resorted to extremisms. "Conservative" is his favorite word of self-description.

"As a workingman," he says, "I was a conservative, though an intense union laborite; also as an official of my brotherhood and as a citizen I've always been a conservative Republican, and as a man I try to be conservative in all things."

When you array it against the full background of his life and lineage the remark is not surprising. The present holder of labor's portfolio in the Federal Government was born in one of those southland regions of blue grass wherein pastoral charm defies machinery's devastating advance. His own native nook is in the southwestern Virginia section of the southern Appalachian region, inhabited almost entirely by folk of outright pre-Revolution American strains.

Those hill folk of the South abhorred slavery and loved the Union but many of them fought for the Confederacy, as the father and four uncles of Mr. Doak did, the father having crossed the tragic wheat field with Pickett's division at Gettysburg. Born in 1882, young Doak attended country schools and took a commercial course at a business school in Bristol. No office job being at hand, he went to see his sister, the wife of a merchant, at Bluefield, W. Va. In that predominantly railroad town in the Pocahontas coal region, he fell in naturally with railroad workers, and at 18 years of age, he got a job in the yards of the Norfolk & Western. By 1903 he was a full-fledged switchman, as well as of voting age, and he thereupon joined the local unit of the trainmen's brotherhood. Young Doak was soon made keeper of the union's funds.

"Railroaded" Eight Years

He actively "railroaded" during a continuing period of eight years, but altogether in yard work. He rose to the position of yard foreman before getting indefinite leave of absence in order to serve as salaried general chairman, or executive representative, of the brotherhood for the entire Norfolk & Western system.

He held that place until made a national official of the brotherhood in 1916. He handled scores of disputes about wages and working conditions on his own railroad and subsequently he had a hand in the handling of many on other lines. But he was never involved in a strike.

"Oh, yes," he says, "we threatened to strike at times—once in a dispute I handled we were within six hours of the time set for quitting when the matter was settled."

But Mr. Doak, as with officials in general of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, always has looked askance at the strike weapon of bringing employers to terms. "Except as a last resort in an exceedingly extreme case it should never be used," he says, "for it is essentially wasteful, anarchic, and in the end necessarily hurtful to all concerned."

He was "in on" the Adamson Act episode, having just been made vice-president and national representative of the trainmen's brotherhood, when the "Big Four" dangled a threat of a national railroad strike over the heads of official Washington, while all parties joined in the enactment of an eight-hour-day law for the operators of trains. He, of course, was for the law, which he says cost the railroads virtually nothing, as trains were so speeded up that the men now do as much in eight as they did formerly in 10 hours.

Prior to his appointment as Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak declared that a like result should follow upon the adoption of a six-hour day for train crews, now being advocated by the brotherhoods.

Valuable During War

Mild of manner, Mr. Doak came in handily when during the war the federal establishment had to be ultra-expedient. He, like the late Samuel Gompers and many others, was made into a semiofficial instrument for smoothing out difficulties and getting things done. He served on many presidential boards and committees, including that which decided on the fixed price of wheat; in fact, he and James R. Garfield proposed the price figures which were adopted.

There came to point in that period a continuing close relationship between Mr. Doak and the White House. He was confidant, friend and unofficial adviser of four Presidents before his advent to the Cabinet. In his last few years at the White House, Woodrow Wilson leaned heavily on Mr. Doak and consulted him once afterward. Presidents Harding and Coolidge, particularly the latter, regularly sought his counsel as to labor and railroad matters. He still speaks affectionately of the last Democratic President. It was, in fact, Woodrow Wilson who brought about Mr. Doak's first contact with the man who is now head of the nation. Since the days of the food administration, a multiphased friendship has bound President Hoover and Mr. Doak.

The new Labor Secretary always has been a Republican, following in that respect the footsteps of his father who, though just out of the Confederate Army, voted for Grant in 1868. Although not an intense partisan, the son has ever been of the conservative element of his party. It was as such that he was put forth as a candidate for Congress in the Roanoke, Va., district in 1920, and he came near to being elected.

He had intended to make the nominating speech for a young lawyer he thought should be the candidate. Called away on brotherhood business before the convention met, Mr. Doak found later that the young lawyer had done just that for him. In 1924, without solicitation on his part and in his absence, he was nominated by Virginia Republicans for United States Senator. Members of the railroad brotherhoods were rather for the La Follette insurgency of that year, and Mr. Doak ran a virtually hopeless race as a matter largely of service to the regular bulwark of the party.

Incidentally he did not go with the run of brotherhood leaders in pursuit of the Plumb Plan for putting the railroads under tripartite control of representatives of the public, the workers and the owners. Nor has he ever gone in for kindred radicalisms, even being strongly opposed to the theory of government ownership.

Shaped Rail Legislation

He had a hand in the shaping of most of the railroad legislation enacted by Congress in the last 15 years. He also had part in the initiation of the Southern Railway's interesting experiment of direct codperation between management and workers in the shaping and carrying out of operating policies.

Made assistant to the president of his brotherhood and serving for a while as acting president, Mr. Doak looked after the general headquarters of the organization at Cleveland during a year or two. Wearied with details, he was about to leave, and perhaps go back to that job which awaits him on the Norfolk & Western, when he again was made national legislative representative with headquarters in Washington. To the job was added that of editing the brotherhood's magazine, which he looked after for two years prior to his recent entry into the Cabinet.

He and Mrs. Doak returned to the home they formerly had set up in the center of eight acres of woodland on the hilltop of the Virginia side of the Potomac River at Washington. Looking after the place is about his only hobby.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Doak are adherents of Christian Science. "I was reared a Methodist, but strictly speaking I can't say that I am a working member of any church," he says. "But Mrs. Doak and I have attended Christian Science services many years and we have been guided by the tenets of the doctrine thus evinced. I have found the doctrine a safe guide in all the affairs of life.

"When all is boiled down to final essence, one is apt to find that most of the important problems of life, and of affairs generally, arise from selfishness, which vice is too often carried to the point where it reacts harmfully on even the practical interests of those who are guilty of it. Eliminate human selfishness and most enigmas will solve themselves.

"In my work as a representative of a labor organization I always assumed that any dispute could be settled by peaceful means satisfactorily to all concerned. No matter how greatly two persons disagree about one thing they are likely to agree about many other things. Therefore, disagreement should never lead to enmity."

In talking, he blurs his "r's" and blends his vowels in the manner of the Old South. He likes to tell of the many firm friendships he salvaged from intense controversies. Although his job for long was a continuing wrangle with the executives of it, he likes to brag about the railroad with which he began as a workingman and especially the division of it on which he worked as a switchman.

"The present president of the road and several other of its high officials began on that division," he says, proudly. "And the chap who has the job I started with at $1.30 a day now gets around $7 a day."

In editing the Railway Trainman, official organ of his brotherhood, Mr. Doak apparently made an effort to put before his readers material that would aid the workers in seeing the problems of railroad management from the executive point of view; and also such as tended to promote technical skill and pride in the job. Much of his own editorial writing had to do with general economics, on which he took positions in line with theories laid down by standard authorities. He is fond of the word "conservative."

Switchman and President's Adviser

WILLIAM NUCKLES DOAK, Secretary of Labor.

732 INDIVIDUALS HAVE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC BY AIR

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt Field, New York to Helfta, Germany, two persons.

June 16, 1927, Col. Francesco de Pinedo and two, Trepassy, N. F. to Lisbon, Portugal, three persons.

July 1, 1927, tri-motored Fokker Commander (now Rear Admiral) Richard E. Byrd, George A. Noville, Bert Acosta, Bernt Balchen, Roosevelt Field, New York to Ver-Sur-Mer, France, four persons.

Aug. 28, 1927, monoplane, William S. Brock, Edward F. Schlee, Harbor Grace, N. F., to Croydon, Eng., two persons.

Oct. 14, 1927, monoplane, Capt. Dieudonné Coste, Lieut. Commander Joseph Le Brix, Senegal, Africa to Port Natal, Brazil, two persons.

April 13, 1928, monoplane, Maj. James Fitzmaurice, Baron Gunther van Huenefeld, Capt. Herman Koehl, Dublin, Ire., to Greenly Island off Labrador, three persons.

June 18, 1928, tri-motored seaplane, Amelia Earhart, Wilmer Stultz, Louis E. Gordon, Trepassy, N. F., to Burry Port, Wales, three persons.

July 5, 1928, monoplane, Capt. Arturo Ferrarin, Maj. Carlo P. del Prete, Montecello Field, Rome, Italy to Natal, Brazil, two persons.

Oct. 15, 1928, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Friedrichshafen, Ger., to Lakehurst, N. J., 60 persons.

Nov. 1, 1928, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Lakehurst, N. J., to Friedrichshafen, Ger., 65 persons.

March 26, 1929, bi-plane, Capt. Francisco Jiminez, Capt. Ignacio Iglesias, Seville, Spain to Bahia, Brazil, two persons.

June 14, 1929, monoplane, Jean Assolant, René Lefevre, Armeno Lotti Jr., and a stowaway, Old Orchard, Me., to Comillas, Spain, four persons.

July 9, 1929, monoplane, Roger Q. Williams, Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, Old Orchard, Me., to Santander, Spain, two persons.

Dirigibles Cross and Recross

Aug. 4, 1929, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., 61 persons.

Aug. 10, 1929, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Lakehurst, N. J., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, 62 persons.

Sept. 4, 1929, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Capt. Ernest Lehmann, Lakehurst, N. J., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, 63 persons.

Dec. 16, 1929, biplane, Maj. Tadeo Larre-Borges, Lieut. Leon Challe, Seville, Spain, to San Antonio, Brazil, two persons.

May 13, 1930, seaplane, Jean Mermoz, M. D'Abry, M. Guimie, Perpignan, France, to Natal, Brazil, 3 persons.

May 31, 1930, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., 61 persons.

June 6, 1930, dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, Dr. Hugo Eckener, Lakehurst, N. J., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, 64 persons.

June 25, 1930, monoplane, Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, Capt. J. P. Saul, M. E. Van Dyk, J. W. Stanage, Port Marnock, Ireland, to Harbor Grace, N. F., four persons.

Aug. 2, 1930, dirigible, R-100, Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, Cardington, Eng., to St. Hubert, Que., 40 persons.

Aug. 16, 1930, dirigible R-100, Squadron Leader R. S. Booth, St. Hubert, Que., to Cardington, Eng., 57 persons.

Aug. 24, 1930, flying boat, Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, E. Zimmer, Fritz Albrecht, Franz Hack, Isle of Sylt in the North Sea, to Queensport, N. S., four persons.

Sept. 3, 1930, biplane, Capt. Dieudonné Coste, Lieut. Maurice A. J. Bellonte, Le Bourget, France, to Curtiss Field, Long Island, N. Y., two persons.

Oct. 10, 1930, monoplane, J. Errol Boyd, Lieut. Harry F. Connor, Harbor Grace, N. F., to Scilly Island, Land's End, Eng., two persons.

Jan. 6, 1931, 10 seaplanes, War Minister, Gen. Italo Balbo, Bolama, Africa, to Natal, Brazil, 40 persons.

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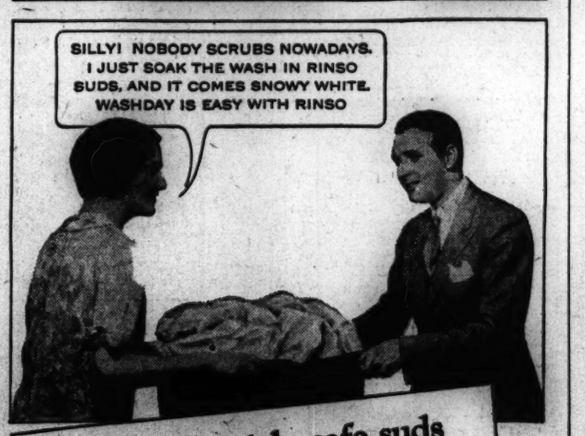

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The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishes

NEED IS URGENT AMONG FARMERS IN DROUGHT AREA

(Continued from Page 1)

states, conditions are declared even worse than in 1921. The expectation of smaller income apparently is evidenced by Governor Parnell, who says no appropriations for feed and food can be expected from the Legislature, which meets here Jan. 12.

Red Cross Makes Report on Conditions Found in Four States Affected

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Jan. 6 (AP)—Graphic reports of need in the Illinois-Missouri - Arkansas - Oklahoma drought area were made public today by the midwestern branch of the American Red Cross, which is administering relief to thousands of families.

To check up reports received from local officers, Albert Evans, assistant national director of disaster relief, went to St. Francis and Lee Counties, Arkansas, Christmas Day and investigated the condition of 37 families, taken at random.

"It is almost impossible to picture the conditions I found," he reported. "There was only one home that had made any attempt at Christmas decoration and that was meager. . . . There was no hysteria. The families were huddled around fires, for the most part uncomplaining.

". . . Only once did I see sugar. I saw no butter. Twice I saw milk. In only once case did I find anything approaching a Christmas dinner."

No Violence, but Relief Needed, Governor Wires

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6 (AP)—In reply to a request from Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, for information regarding Saturday's food demonstration at England, Ark., Gov. Harvey Parnell tonight sent to him a telegram advising there was no violence, but that additional assistance was "imperative."

The Senator's request was made regarding a former telegram sent by the Governor to eastern newspapers inquiring of the situation.

The Governor's telegram read in part as follows:

"My wire to the Baltimore Sun answered one asking my opinion regarding food riots and it was intended to inform them only as to acts of violence. You can appreciate the seriousness of having before the eastern public the idea our people were looting and otherwise committing depredations.

"I did not intend in any sense to leave the impression Arkansas people were not needing assistance, but that instead, lawlessness would be taken care of. . . ."

Dr. Andrews Looks to Mongolia for Primitive Man's Predecessor

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Confidence that the fossil bones of the forerunner of primitive man, a type that lived 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 years before the 1,000,000-year-old Peking man, will be found in the Pliocene strata of central Mongolia, was expressed today by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who has just returned to the American Museum of Natural History after his fifth expedition into the Gobi Desert.

Lean and weather-tanned, Dr. Andrews was eager to be back again in the trackless Gobi wastes, searching for the remains of creatures that roamed the earth millions of years ago. He has no doubt that systematic searching will reveal what he is looking for, but he is not at all certain that the Chinese will permit him to return because of the intense feeling against foreigners that now exists in China.

The expedition last summer continued a series that was begun 10 years ago. They have revealed that the Gobi Desert, now almost without animal or vegetable life, was at one time a fertile area in which many species apparently originated and spread westward to Europe and eastward to America. During the first years of exploration the strata in which the earliest human remains may be found—the Pliocene strata—was not located. Last summer, however, hundreds of thousands of square miles of Pliocene area was located and partially explored.

Important Collection

The expedition produced the largest, and possibly the most important, collection of mammalian fossils that has ever been gathered in one season, Dr. Chapman declared. One of the most important discoveries was on the shore of an ancient inland sea dried up hundreds of thousands of years ago, which in Pliocene times occupied a large part of Mongolia.

"Along the ancient shore line of this lake," said Dr. Andrews, "were discovered the sites of old quicksands and bogs in which mammals had been trapped in great numbers. One such bog lay in the end of a bay. Probably it was well filled with soft, sticky mud. Perhaps three or four feet of water covered the mud, from which grew quantities of succulent water plants, which lured the shovel-tusked mastodons and others into a trap.

"Whereas the 1929 expedition discovered a single jaw of this remarkable animal, and considered it one of the most interesting specimens known to paleontology, the last expedition discovered 20 of them in one bog hole in a beautiful state of preservation. Altogether there were enough bones found to reconstruct completely one of these creatures, and we discovered in other places bones to make a complete age series.

"Primitive man, I am very sure, must have lived upon the banks of this inland sea. Primitive as he must have been, he surely was more intelligent than the most intelligent of the other animals, and so avoided the quicksands and bogs where the others perished."

Amblyped Discovered

Another very important discovery, Dr. Andrews said, was the discovery of an amblypod, a genus never before known to have existed in Asia. This animal was supposed to have disappeared some 40,000,000 years ago, but apparently he existed several million years longer in central Mongolia and continued to evolve structurally.

Another strange beast, known as the chalicothere, being both clawed and hoofed and related closely to the great moropus of America, was found. This animal looking somewhat like a cross between a horse and a camel, ran upon great claws, the horny part of each claw being a sharp cloven hoof.

Bandits upon several occasions attacked the expedition, but they were successfully repulsed. Just two days after the expedition passed Kalgan on its way out, several thousand bandits took possession of the territory and no traffic has passed since then, Dr. Andrews said.

Dr. Andrews expects to remain here three or four months and then return to China in the hope that authorities may be persuaded to permit further scientific exploration of the region.

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Buyers from the United States will discover inspiration and ideas of lasting value in the wide variety of attractive merchandise at the BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. Plan now to come in February!

Cotton Textile and Rayon (Artificial Silk) Exhibitions will be held concurrently at the White City and Albert Hall, London, respectively.

Full particulars from British Consul General, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, or Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Washington, D. C., or any British Consulate.

FEBRUARY 16 - 27, 1931

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

U. C. L. A. HAS A FAIR OUTLOOK

Coach Works Believes 1931 Quintet Stronger Than Last Year's Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8—A year ago basketball hopes at the University of California at Los Angeles were high, but the season developed into a keen disappointment for the Bruins, who finished a rather poor third in a four-team league.

Again this year the Bruins have championship ambitions, although their three foes appear equally as strong as they were in 1930. However, it is generally believed that U. C. L. A. will place a stronger varsity on the floor this year than last. There is much evidence that such prediction is well founded.

Coach P. H. Works has had the good fortune of having Richard Linthicum '32 return to the university after a year's absence. Linthicum plays left forward, and in 1929 received mention when All-Coast teams were selected at the close of the season.

His running mate at right forward is R. R. Von Hagen '31, who is playing his third and last year of varsity basketball. Strong, well built and possessed with a remarkable eye for finding the basket, Von Hagen can be counted upon to take good care of his position.

Captain Knowles at Center

At center Coach Works has Capt. C. S. Knowles '31, who was mentioned for the All-Coast team at the close of the 1930 season. For the last two seasons he has been one of the coast's leading point scorers.

George S. Brotemarkle '32, has the call at the present time over other aspirants for the left guard position. Brotemarkle played regularly on the freshman squad, but this is his first season on the varsity. He has not as yet received much attention by critics, but Coach Works thinks highly of his ability. He is tall and rangy and is a good shot.

Right guard will be filled by F. J. Lubin '31, who is now entering his third year of varsity competition. Lubin has had great difficulty in reaching his form this year, and it is questionable whether he will hold his position without a great amount of effort.

Should Lubin fail to return to last year's form, Works will place Dudley Tower '33 in Lubin's position. Although Tower lacks experience he handles himself well on the court, his guarding is excellent and he has registered several unassisted goals, which speaks well for his ability as a shot-maker.

Lemcke Substitute Guard

T. C. Lemcke '33, is a substitute running guard, who should see a considerable amount of service this year. While only a sophomore, Lemcke appears to have mastered the fundamentals, and Coach Works is acquainting him with the unusual Bruin defense so that he can alternate with the regulars.

It is doubtful if any of the 13 members of the squad will be used in any varsity games, and it is because of the lack of capable substitutes that many believe the Bruins have been wise in playing an unusually light practice schedule.

The Bruins defeated Whittier College, 57 to 23, Pomona College, 45 to 15, and the Hollywood Athletic Club, 42 to 34. They were defeated, however, by the strong Los Angeles Athletic Club, 38 to 24, and in that game looked to be anything but impressive.

The Bruins open their Pacific Coast Conference schedule on Jan. 9 when they meet Stanford University in the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles. The two squads play a second game the following evening. On Jan. 17, U. C. L. A. meets the University of California in the Olympic Auditorium, and following that game plays the University of Southern California in the first of the "city series" on Jan. 24. The third game with Stanford University is played in Palo Alto on Jan. 31, while two return games with California are scheduled for Feb. 6 and 7 in Berkeley. The second game with Southern California is to be played on Feb. 14, while the third and last game is scheduled for Feb. 21.

Leads Coast Court Quintet

Carroll Photo Service

CAPT. C. S. KNOWLES '31
University of California at Los Angeles Basketball Team.

THREE TIED IN LOS ANGELES OPEN

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8 (AP)—Promise of clear weather tomorrow heartened America's golfing army after a soaking rain which yesterday caught more than 350 qualifying players as they sought the privilege of contesting for $10,000 in Los Angeles' sixth annual open tournament. Ninety-five of these weathered the storm through 36 holes of play to move into position with 38 exempted entrants, ready for the initial round over the par 69 Wilshire Country Club course. Tied for low qualifying score with Willie Goggin and Ben Coltrin was an 18-year-old high school boy, Danny Sangster, Los Angeles amateur, who played through the rain with a 76 after going out in 70. Only eight were able to break 150, while scores as high as 165 permitted some of the field to qualify. The others to better the 150-mark were Eddie Loos, with 147; Fay Coleman, Los Angeles amateur, with 148, and Walter Pursey, with 149.

CHICAGO HOCKEY TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Jack Riley, center for the Minneapolis Millers, is to play for the Shamrocks of Chicago in American Hockey League games. The Shamrock office announces that George "Spud" Burland, spare defense man, and Stanley Fuller, left wing, have been traded for Riley. Tulsa plays here tonight after a week's rest, while the Shamrocks have just finished a breathless schedule of five games in seven days away from home.

ROWING OFFICIALS WILL MEET JAN. 22

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Another important move to make the Poughkeepsie regatta a smooth running sport event is expected to be made at the annual meeting of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The meeting will be held Jan. 22, Chairman Maxwell Stevenson of Columbia announced yesterday, and the details of next summer's championship boat race will be settled then.

Following last year's example, when a move was made to compel crews to be on time at the starting line, the stewards are expected to pass a ruling to keep coaching launches or other craft following the races from moving out of position and causing a "wash" in the crew lanes. A drastic penalty for violation, probably the disqualification of the crew whose representatives cause the trouuble, will be attached.

Several proposed changes in the regatta program, including proposals to include a race for 150-pound crews and to spread the regatta over two or three days, with the various events rowed in heats, probably will be rejected. The stewards are counting on a regatta much like the one held last year, featuring a four-mile varsity race with four guest entries—California, Washington, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Tech—in addition to its five members—Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and the United States Naval Academy.

PROVIDENCE WINS FROM EAGLES, 4 TO 1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	13	0	2	62	30	26
Providence	10	3	4	55	34	23
New Haven	6	2	11	30	57	14
Boston	6	0	12	40	54	12
Philadelphia	5	1	11	38	46	11

RESULT JAN. 7
Providence 4, New Haven 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Two goals each by Roger Cormier and George Giroux netted the Providence Reds a 4-to-1 victory over the New Haven Eagles here last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game witnessed by approximately 3100 persons. Cormier scored his first goal 33 seconds after the opening faceoff.

Mickey Murray, Providence goalie, barring his one lapse, was invincible for nearly 59 minutes of play, but Jakie Forbes, New Haven goalie, had difficulty in clearing rebounds and two of these resulted directly in Providence goals. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		NEW HAVEN
Hart, G. Giroux	lw	Kuhn, Boucher
Gaudreault, Cook	rw	Harrington, c
Cormier, A. Giroux	c	Burmister, Neville
Vail, Carson	lw	Convey, Chouinard, Keating
Lesieur, Desmarais	rd	Radley, Himes
Murray	ld	Speyer, Jeremiah
	g	Forbes

Score—Providence 4, New Haven 1. Goals—Cormier 2, G. Giroux 2 for Providence; Kuhn for New Haven. Assists—Cook 2, Hart, Vail, Gaudreault for Providence; Speyer for New Haven. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs.

WEST INDIANS ENJOY TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A team of cricketers from the West Indies, which arrived here in the latter half of November, created a good impression both on and off the field. All are colored. Outstanding players are Headley, who is a dashing batsman, making large scores quickly, and Constantine. The latter is not only a brilliant batsman, but a bowler ranking with the world's best. The captain is G. C. Grant, who is only 23 years of age, and is therefore the youngest captain who has ever appeared in international cricket. He and the two just mentioned are known in England as cricketers of merit.

The manager of the team, R. H. Mallett, said in an interview with the Sydney Morning Herald: "I regard our visit as a gallant gesture of the Australian board of cricket control. It conveys a recognition of the fact that the British Empire consists of many races and many creeds. This visit will assist development of the game in the West Indies. Our efforts there have been handicapped by distances between centers, and the unsatisfactory methods of communication between the islands. It takes nine days to go by steamer from Trinidad to Jamaica. A few years ago the shortest route was via New York." Members of the team recalled with pleasure their visit to England and play there in 1928. Their first match in Australia was played in Sydney soon after arrival, and they made a good showing, though defeated. They were again unsuccessful against a Victorian team, but expected that after meeting the teams of the various states, the practice would enable them to put up a good contest with the Australian eleven in international tests.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE City of Quebec, once a prominent member of the National Hockey Association, now of the National Hockey League, may seek a franchise in the major league again. Quebec capitalists are reported to be negotiating with officials of the city of Quebec for the installation of an artificial ice-making plant in the new Agricultural Palace on the Exhibition Grounds. The new building is a huge affair, heated, and suitable to the requirements of hockey.

Toronto has not fared well when playing in Ottawa, for since Jan. 31, 1923, the best that old St. Pats and the present Maple Leafs have been against the Senators at old St. Pats, managed by Eddie Powers, defeated Ottawa for the last time at Ottawa Jan. 31, 1928, by a score of 2 to 1, and Jack Adams, now manager of Detroit Cubs, played center for Toronto and scored the two goals. King Clancy, now with Toronto, scored the Senator goal.

When Alex Connell was replaced in the Ottawa net against Canadiens at Montreal Dec. 27 it ended a string of 369 successive league and playoff games for this veteran goalie since he went with the Senators in 1924-25. He had not missed a game in six years. He has compiled a total of 62 shutouts and has been scored against 419 times for an average of less than two goals per game. A real record for future goalies to shoot at.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Albright 34, Princeton 26.
Amherst 32, Clark 28.
Annapolis 42, George Washington 38.
Bliss 39, Denison 29.
Clarkson 39, Norwich 24.
Columbia 23, Colgate 27.
Conn. State 39, Boston 33.
Dartmouth 39, Harvard Independents 25.
Lafayette 28, Ursinus 22.
Mass. Aggies 34, Pittsburg N. S. 5.
Millikin 58, Eastern Illinois T. 34.
Monmouth 16, Parsons 10.
Mount Morris 26, Wartburg 16.
Niagara 22, Columbus Council 21.
North Carolina 46, Raleigh Y. M. C. A. 12.
Ohio Wesleyan 35, Dayton 16.
Oklahoma 35, Oklahoma Aggies 21.
Pennsylvania 38, Rutgers 23.
St. Thomas 27, N. D. State 25.
St. Viator 32, Bradley 17.
Syracuse 32, Fordham 22.
Tufts 50, U. S. Coast Guard 18.
Union 42, Seton Hall 41.
Virginia 32, Staunton Collegians 15.
Washington C. 36, Drexel 14.
Waynesburg 31, Penn State 34.
Western S. T. 35, Michigan S. of M. 12.
West Point 48, Delaware 28.
Western Reserve 24, Olson 20.

BYERSON WINS MEDAL HONORS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—The smooth-stroking putter of Jack Byerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., brought him a 72 for medal honors in qualifying play of the Miami midwinter amateur golf tournament yesterday. Byerson went into the cup with one putt on five greens to tie par on the Miami Country Club course. Win Day, Chicago, was second among the qualifiers with a 75. His score stood up from play of Jan. 6 against the 77 yesterday of Jimmy West, Miami, defending champion, who tied with Lee Chase, Buffalo. Frank Lewis, Miami, broke par with a 35 on the back nine, but scored a 79 for the day.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 9, Toronto 0.
Mass. Aggies 9, Conn State 0.
Middlebury 3, Middlebury Freshmen 1.
New Hampshire 3, Bowdoin 1.
Northeastern 2, M. I. T. 0.
Yale 8, Boston 2.

Stars Enter Squash Racquets Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Three United States champions, past and present, as well as the pick of the players who have come to New York after graduating from the Cowles school of squash racquets at Cambridge, are listed in the draw of the Metropolitan Class A individual championship, made yesterday. Play will begin at the University Club, which has been the place of the tourney since its inauguration, before the spread of the game to many cities, on Saturday afternoon, and continue over the following week.

J. Lawrence Pool 2d of the Harvard Club and Herbert N. Rawlins, Racquet and Tennis Club, are seeded in the middle positions of the draw with byes, while Ralph A. Powers, former Bostonian, and George D. Debevoise, both of Harvard Club, are at the top and bottom of the draw, in the first round, and W. Jay Iselin, Racquet and Tennis Club, and Elliott J. Pratt, Nassau Country Club, are also in strategic positions.

Altogether there are 40 players listed for the tournament, with club affiliations from Princeton Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Rockaway Hunting Club, Field Club of Greenwich, Yale Club, Downtown Athletic Club, and the home club, in addition to the home clubs of the seeded players. Yale Club and Downtown Athletic Club are appearing this year for the first time.

The complete draw is as follows:

FIRST ROUND—Upper Half

Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club vs. D. J. Nightingale, University Club.
D. B. Foresman, Princeton Club vs. Louis F. Bishop Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club.
D. F. Kingsley, University Club vs. D. B. Bunce, Montclair Athletic Club.
Richard Peabody, Nassau Country Club vs. G. W. Gillespie, Yale Club.

FIRST ROUND—Lower Half

S. W. de Rham, Racquet & Tennis Club vs. W. D. Banks, University Club.
Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., Racquet & Tennis Club vs. W. Stapely Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich.
O. M. Lambert, Rockaway Hunting Club vs. E. L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club.
Lawrence McVickar, Racquet & Tennis Club vs. George D. Debevoise, Harvard Club.

SECOND ROUND—Upper Half

Hurd Hutchins, Harvard Club vs. W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club.
Perry R. Pease, Racquet & Tennis Club vs. Van H. Cartmell, Nassau Country Club.
Elliott J. Pratt, Nassau Country Club vs. Stephen M. Philbin, University Club.
O. H. Cox Jr., Nassau Country Club vs. Henry S. Knight, Rockaway Hunting Club.
R. L. Debevoise, Harvard Club vs. R. A. Goodwin, Rockaway Hunting Club.
Herbert N. Rawlins, Racquet & Tennis Club vs. P. Melville, Yale Club.

SECOND ROUND—Lower Half

J. Lawrence Pool 2d, Harvard Club vs. J. Henry Harper Jr., Rockaway Hunting Club.
Archibald G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club vs. Henry S. Mills, University Club.
W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club vs. Brainard H. Whitlock Jr., Harvard Club.
John W. Allen, Harvard Club vs. R. F. De Voe, University Club.
W. Jay Iselin, Racquet & Tennis Club, vs. Grey S. Richman, Princeton Club.
S. Earl Pink, Downtown Athletic Club, vs. Hunt T. Dickinson, Nassau Country Club.

RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB WINS BY 3 TO 2

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	4	0	10	1	1.000
Racquet & Tennis	4	0	17	3	1.000
Rockaway Hunting	3	1	10	10	.750
University Club	1	3	9	11	.350
Princeton Club	1	3	7	13	.350
Nassau Country Club	1	3	8	13	.250
Montclair A. C.	0	4	3	17	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Racquet and Tennis Club, playing on its own courts, just managed to defeat the team of the University Club, 3 to 2, and thereby retain its unbeaten position in the metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday, when the fourth round was completed by all the clubs. It is now tied for the lead with Harvard Club, the present champions.

Though the invading team was notably below its greatest strength, the home players were apparently off their game, as several of the matches were far closer than the rank of the players warranted. The closest match of all brought victory to Stephen H. Philbin of University Club over Perry R. Pease after a hectic battle scored at 18—17, 16—18, 17—18, 18—17, 15—8. The summary:

RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB 3, UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet & Tennis, defeated R. F. de Voe, University Club, 6—15, 15—5, 15—8, 15—10.

W. Jay Iselin, Racquet & Tennis, defeated D. J. Nightingale, University Club, 8—15, 17—15, 15—6, 15—6.

Stephen H. Philbin, University Club, defeated Perry R. Pease, Racquet & Tennis, 18—17, 16—18, 17—18, 18—17, 15—8.

Lathrop S. Haskins, Racquet & Tennis, defeated R. N. Banks, University Club, 15—12, 15—12, 18—16, 11—15, 15—13.

Henry E. Mills, University Club, defeated S. W. de Rham, Racquet & Tennis, 15—12, 15—6, 15—13.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	3	0	1	12	10	6
Guelph	3	0	1	11	7	6
Stratford	2	0	2	13	9	4
Oshawa	2	0	2	10	10	4
Niagara Falls	1	0	3	11	10	2
Kitchener	1	0	3	8	19	2

RESULTS JAN. 7
Kitchener 2, Stratford 1.
Oshawa 4, Guelph 2.
Niagara Falls 5, Galt 0.

SIDNEY WOOD IN ARIZONA

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 8 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr., youthful tennis star of New York and Pasadena, Calif., has announced his intention of entering the University of Arizona. "I came down here to get away from tennis," he explained yesterday, "and because I like to be out of doors."

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 109

ARTHUR JACK CHAPMAN
Boston, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Springfield of the Canadian-American Hockey League in the 1927-28 season. He was born May 29, 1906, at Winnipeg, Man., Can. He is a left-hand shot, weighs around 158 pounds, is about 5ft. 9¼in. in height and plays center. His record:

1924-25—Winnipeg Falcon Tigers, amateur hockey
1926-27—Port Arthur Seniors, Thunder Bay League
1927-28—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League
1928-30—Providence, Canadian-American Hockey League
1930-31—Boston Bruins, National Hockey League

HARVARD SIX WINS SEVENTH STRAIGHT

The Harvard varsity hockey team won its seventh straight victory of the season, Jan. 7, by defeating the University of Toronto sextet at the Boston Garden by the decisive score of 9 to 0. The Crimson had the better of the play at all times and only occasionally could the Toronto forwards penetrate the defense and test Ellis and Bartol, Harvard goalies.

In the first period the Crimson scored their first goal, made by Garrison, unassisted. In the second, the Toronto defense was unable to hold out the fast-skating Harvard forwards, and although Ames, in the nets for the Canadians, made several brilliant stops, the winners added five goals. Batchelder scored twice and had one assist, Cunningham had a goal and an assist, Garrison also had a goal and an assist, while Baldwin had one goal.

In the third period Harvard continued to dominate and Wood (two) and Baldwin scored, with assists going to Saltonstall (three) and Baldwin. The summary:

HARVARD		TORONTO
Everett, Baldwin	lw	rw, Ferguson, Harley
Garrison, Wood, c	c	Stewart, Bell
Cunningham, Saltonstall, rw	rw	lw, Lenahan, Leak
Batchelder, Crosby, ld	rd	Smillie, Harley
Crosby, Palmer, rd	ld	Dewar, Smillie
Ellis, Bartol, g	g	Ames

Score—Harvard University 9, University of Toronto 0. Goals—Garrison 2, Batchelder 2, Baldwin 2, Wood 2, Cunningham for Harvard. Assists—Saltonstall 3, Garrison, Cunningham, Batchelder, Baldwin for Harvard. Referees—Sands and Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	1	6	51	39	29
Windsor	10	5	6	59	51	25
Cleveland	9	3	8	58	49	21
Detroit	10	1	9	44	43	21
Pittsburgh	7	4	10	47	62	18
London	7	3	10	34	43	17
Syracuse	6	1	14	47	66	13

RESULT JAN. 7
Pittsburgh 2, London 0.

YELLOW JACKETS ADVANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 8—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets advanced to fifth place in the International Hockey League standing as a result of their 2-to-0 victory over London Tecumsehs here last night. It was the second game in as many nights for the Pittsburgh club, and they were without McGuire, veteran center ice player, but showed no strains of the ordeal. McIntyre and Halliday scored the goals. The much-juggled London team has scored only two wins in its last nine starts.

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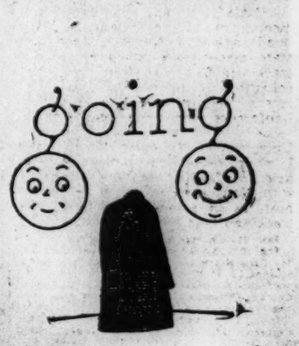

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Japan Has a Strong Threat for World Balkline Tourney

Akira Amada, Champion of That Country, Makes an Impressive Showing in His Own National Championship

18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF JAPAN—Final Standing

	W.	L.	High Run	Best Ave.	Grand Ave.
Akira Amada	5	0	9292	100	32.82
Hiromi Kawahara	3	2	171	37 4-9	21.37
Yoshitaro Taku	3	2	93	23 1-13	18.43
Denichi Okumura	3	2	92	15	14.18
Takaji Imamura	1	4	103	50	16.23
Ryu Takata	0	5	64	14 13-17	9.39

All games at 300 points.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—That Japan intends to be a genuine factor in the next world's 18.2 balkline billiard champion tournament is seen in the progress of its star players, especially Akira Amada, winner of the 1930 championship of Japan. The fact that he won is not so important as the impressive way in which he gained the title. He won all five games he played, had a high run of 292, a best average of 100, and a grand average of 32.82, a splendid performance. Amada's record for that tournament indicates clearly that Japan rapidly is developing a great field of balkline players.

Koji Yamada, the first Japanese player to gain an international reputation at balkline, now is in charge of the billiard school in Japan. He has notified the National Billiard Association of America that he will hold a series of tournaments so that the player sent to represent Japan in the next world classic will be a high-class and capable representative. Japan already has such brilliant performers as Kinrey Matsuyama, now in New York; K. Susuki, Tadao Suganuma, Kitaro Sasaki and Hiromi Kawahara, the latter two former champions of Japan. Another player well liked by Yamada is Denichi Okumura, a former junior champion, who took part in his first major tournament and finished fourth.

"I am now busy preparing for the next world championship," Yamada wrote to C. A. Storer, director of tournaments for the National Billiard Association. "I am sure that for the next tournament we will be able to send our best player. We will hold tournaments all over Japan and the winner will be our best player. Japan is hopeful yet of developing a player capable of winning the world championship."

Yamada was unusually enthusiastic about the prospects of Amada for he said that any player who can average 100 in a tournament is a player of promise. There is a possibility that Japan will have two entries. Matsuyama is likely to qualify here and the winner of the Japanese world championship qualifying tournament also will be accepted.

'Big Ten' Schedules Fewer Dual Meets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Fewer dual meets but more triangular and quadrangular carnivals, relays and state meets, were scheduled by the track and field coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. at their recent meetings here. The "Big Ten" Conference indoor championships are to be held in the new field house at University of Wisconsin, March 6 and 7, while the outdoor games are to be held in Dyche Stadium, Evanston, with Northwestern University as the host, as in several years past. The track and field schedule follows:

Jan. 31—Chicago at Minnesota.
Feb. 6—Chicago and Purdue at Indiana; 14—Ohio State at Indiana, Chicago at Iowa, Minnesota at Wisconsin; 19—Michigan Normal and Michigan State at Michigan; 21—Chicago, Wisconsin and Ohio State at Northwestern, Iowa at Minnesota, Notre Dame at Illinois; 27—Minnesota and Purdue at Northwestern; 28—Chicago at Michigan, Ohio State at Illinois, Indiana at Notre Dame, Wisconsin at Iowa.
March 6 and 7—"Big Ten" indoor championship at Wisconsin; 12—Illinois indoor relays; 21—Chicago at Michigan State; Ohio State at Cleveland A. C. relays, Cornell University at Michigan.
April 4—Minnesota relays at Minneapolis; 17 and 18—Kansas relays at Lawrence, Kan.; 18—Pittsburgh at Ohio State; 24 and 25—Drake relays at Des Moines, Penn relays at Philadelphia.
May 2—Iowa at Chicago, Wisconsin State meet at Madison; 2 and 3—Ohio State relays at Columbus; 9—Wisconsin, Northwestern and Ohio State at Chicago, Purdue and Illinois at Indiana, Minnesota at Michigan; 16—Chicago and Iowa at Wisconsin, Northwestern at Minnesota, Michigan at Illinois, Indiana State meet at Lafayette; 22 and 23—"Big Ten" outdoor championships at Northwestern; 30—Wisconsin at Minnesota, Iowa State meet at Iowa City, Ohio State at United States Naval Academy.
June 5 and 6—United States collegiate championships at Chicago.

SYNTHETIC LAPLAND IN GERMAN RESORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH, Ger.—The new railway to the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, was opened some while ago and here, at an altitude of 8700 feet, winter sports are in full swing on the magnificent broad stretches of snowy fields surrounding the nearly completed Schneefirner Hotel. Besides the usual winter sports attractions, out-of-the-ordinary features are planned in the form of ski-jorring with reindeer, and sleigh-rides with polar dogs.

Ski-jorring is usually done behind a horse, the skier holding long reins—broad bands of material—with which he directs his steed. It is an exciting sport, both for the racer and for the onlooker. Horses, however, cannot be kept for any length of time at so high an altitude as that of the Zugspitze, and therefore the Zugspitze Company has decided to substitute reindeer such as are used for transport by the Laplanders.

TECH ELECTS PITBLADDO

William Pitbladdo, 148-pound varsity letterman, has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrestling team, succeeding Robert B. Axford, who failed to return to the institute this term. Captain Pitbladdo was not at the institute last year, but was a regular two seasons ago. M. I. T. has already competed in one meet this season without a captain, defeating College of the City of New York on that occasion on Dec. 20. Axford was expected to return, and for that reason the election of the new captain was not called until this late date.

THREE CRIMSON AWARDS MADE

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved the awarding of three insignia. Charles J. Liedman Jr. '31, manager of the soccer team for two years who was unable to finish the season, was awarded the minor 'H'. Joseph M. Fox '32, and Richard F. Wesley '33, two members of the cross-country team, were also awarded the minor 'H'.

LACK HEIGHT AT WISCONSIN

Basketball Five Shows Strength, but Is Without Tall Regulars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 8—"A good team, but a small team. We'll lose the tipoff on just about every play, and that will cause us to lose games." As usual, W. E. Meanwell, coach of the University of Wisconsin basketball team, is scarcely an optimist in his pre-season outlook upon the prospects of his squad in the "Big Ten" Conference campaign.

His men are fast and smart. They have shown that in two non-Conference encounters and in scrimmage with the freshmen, but their showing has failed to cause Coach Meanwell to revise his estimate, at least when speaking for publication. With the opening of practice, Coach Meanwell forecast a probable fourth place for his team, a possible third, a small likelihood of a finish lower than sixth, but he refused to entertain championship aspirations.

Two Veteran Guards

The lack of six-foot material, at least in the first-string lineup, is noticeable. The hope for Wisconsin lies primarily in a sturdy defense assured by two veteran guards, J. A. Paul Jr. '31 and E. A. Chmielewski '31, who share the captaincy of this year's squad. Chmielewski, who will graduate at the end of the first semester, will be succeeded by Paul as leader, and the success of the team will depend in the end upon Coach Meanwell's ability to find a capable reserve guard to take his place.

Much also will depend upon the showing of R. W. Tornowski '32, ineligible last year, but who has shown early promise as a scoring threat in one of the forward positions. Tornowski is fast and can break in quickly for close shots under the basket.

M. H. Steen '32, who has first call on the other forward position, resembles Tornowski in his style of play.

Lacking a center capable of giving his team control of the ball on the tipoff, Coach Meanwell is using D. A. Nelson '32 at the position, presenting a lineup which essentially consists of three forwards and two guards. Nelson is just under the six-foot level.

These five men have shown the greatest aptitude in the Meanwell style of play and their execution of the short pass game featuring the dribble, bounce pass, pivot and feint, is smooth and effective. They have been able to work in for many close shots, but scores have been low in the early games because of their inaccuracy and inability to recover rebounds for follow-in attempts.

While 17 men are included in the squad now working under Coach Meanwell, no more than 12 are likely to see actual competition this year and only eight have been indicated by the coach so far as having advanced sufficiently to be rated as regulars.

R. A. Pries '32, playing his second year, is the tallest among this group and his height gives the team a better advantage on the tipoff when he is in the game at center. He stands slightly over 6ft. H. N. Grimwold '32, aggressive and fairly tall, likes to stand at center and when he learns to handle the ball cleanly will be a valuable player. J. P. Poser '32, whose greatest aptitude was shown last year in long range shots at the basket, also is used alternately in a guard position and may have the best chance to succeed Chmielewski.

Poser, however, will have to compete with R. A. Rebholz '32, only member of the basketball squad to be accepted as a basketball candidate this season.

Three Best Sophomores

Three sophomores who are most likely to see action are L. O. Oakes '33 center, K. A. Ryckman '33, guard, and C. L. Steinmetz Jr. '33, a forward and son of one of the first basketball players at Wisconsin.

Other members of the squad include A. C. Cuisinier '33, forward, C. R. Herman '33, W. E. Strampe '33, and R. A. Wichman '33, centers, and W. H. Straub '33, a guard. The complete schedule follows:

Jan. 5—Wisconsin 12, Illinois 9, at Urbana; 10—Ohio State at Columbus; 12—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 17—Iowa; 19—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 24—Illinois.
Feb. 14—Minnesota; 16—Iowa at Iowa City; 21—Purdue at Lafayette; 23—Ohio State; 28—Michigan.
March 2—Purdue.

Harvard, Princeton and M. I. T. to Meet

HARVARD, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton will engage in a triangular varsity crew race on the Charles River, May 2. It will be the first time since the spring of 1926 that Harvard and Princeton athletic teams have met in any competition other than intercollegiate championships.

The triangular regatta was brought about by Dr. Allen W. Rowe, secretary of the M. I. T. advisory council on athletics. Harvard and Princeton met in dual regattas until 1926, when the last one was held. In 1927 Princeton accepted an invitation from M. I. T. to take part in a dual regatta on the Charles River in place of the Crimson-Tiger regattas of previous years and since then M. I. T. and Princeton have met annually, alternating between the Charles River, Cambridge, and Lake Carnegie, Princeton. Dr. Rowe wrote to Dr. Spaeth of the Princeton board of control proposing that Harvard be invited to make it a triangular even this year and the proposition was accepted. William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, was then notified of Princeton's willingness to have the Crimson take part and the Harvard authorities agreed to enter its crew.

Columbia U. C. Out of Class A Lead

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING—SEVENTH ROUND

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
New York A. C.	7	0	36	13	1.000
Columbia U. C.	6	0	42	7	.857
Princeton Club	5	2	32	17	.714
Crescent A. C.	4	3	29	20	.571
Harvard Club	3	4	19	30	.429
Yale Club	2	5	21	28	.386
Park Avenue S. C.	1	6	10	39	.143
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	7	7	42	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—For the first time in three years, Columbia University Club is out of the lead in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship. The team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the champions for the past three years yesterday afternoon on the Winged Foot Courts, in the seventh round of the 1930-31 series, the last of the first half, by a score of 5 to 2, and by so doing, pushed it into second place. This team has been beaten before, but never was worse than tied for first place.

The battle really hinged on the struggle between those perennial champions, Harry F. Wolf, New National champion, and Rowland S. Haines, Columbia University Club leader, and this resulted in a victory for Wolf, his second this season, to one for Haines, by a score of 18—15, 15—8, 15—7. This victory, which placed the Winged Foot team in the lead by a margin of 1, spurred on Barnwell Elliott, second player, and former champion of the New York Athletic Club, to dispose of the new star of the season, Philip T. Moore, same by three matches after losing the first game and trailing in the third, to win by a score of 8—15, 15—17, 17—14, to clinch the victory. Then Frank M. Loughman defeated Jerome L. Kerbeck, who was playing for the first time this season, 15—11, 15—12, to end the match.

Princeton Club climbed into third place, a round behind, by defeating Harvard Club, also at 5 to 2, while the other victors, largely by defaults of their opponent teams, were Crescent Athletic Club, which won six defaults, but lost the only match played, from Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, and Yale Club, which also profited by three defaults, and split the remaining matches with Park Avenue Squash Club, on the Yale Club courts, winning at 5 to 2.

NEW YORK A. C., 5; COLUMBIA U. C., 2
H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia, 18—15, 15—8, 15—7.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated P. T. Moore, Columbia, 8—15, 15—17, 17—14.
E. O. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York, 17—14, 15—10.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia, 18—17, 15—11.
F. M. Loughman, New York, defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia, 15—11, 15—12.
F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York, 15—11, 15—11.
J. B. Quincy Jr., New York, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia, 12—15, 15—12, 15—9.

PRINCETON CLUB, 5; HARVARD CLUB, 2
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 18—15, 15—3.
Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard, by default.
C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton, 17—18, 15—8, 15—7.
Edwin Muller, Princeton, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—5, 15—13.
John C. Neely, Princeton, won from Ellery C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, by default.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—8, 15—8.
E. H. Hemingway, Harvard, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 18—6, 18—10.

CRESCENT A. C. 6, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 1
S. R. Greene, Fraternity, defeated J. F. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—9, 18—18, 15—9.
Crescent winners by default—E. R. Larigan, B. H. O'Conner, J. C. Tredwell, C. M. Bull, A. S. Kuhn, and E. W. Arnold.
Fraternity losers by default—Milton Baron, H. P. Cole, S. R. Jandorf, H. K. Bayen, W. B. Hervey, and H. A. Fisher.

YALE CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE S. C. 2
C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 9—15, 15—13, 15—3.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—5.
Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale, 15—10, 15—9.
Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, defeated Dale B. Carson, Park Avenue, 6—15, 15—11, 15—5.
Yale winners by default—Henry S. Thorne, H. Victor Crawford and John S. Davidson.
Park Avenue losers by default—J. D. Kennedy, A. L. Noel, J. K. Smith.

PONZI IN FOURTH VICTORY

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia scored his fourth victory in five starts in the interstate pocket billiards tournament last night, defeating Joseph Procsita of Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 74 in 15 innings. The triumph put Ponzi into a three-way tie for second place in the standing along with Arthur Woods and Onofrio Lauri. Ponzi had a high run of 43 in last night's match, while Procsita's high run was 22. Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., scored his fourth victory in five starts when he defeated Thomas Heuston of New York, 125 to 34 in eleven innings. Woods had a high run of 41 against Heeston's 27. Charles Harmon of New York accounted for his second game in five starts, turning back Bennie Allen, the Kansas City veteran, 125 to 66. Harmon, who ran out in 12 innings, had a high run of 54, and Allen's best cluster was 19.

HARVARD ELECTIONS APPROVED

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved the following captain and manager elections: William Barry Wood Jr. '32, varsity football captain; William A. Robertson '31, wrestling captain in place of C. D. Newhart; Norwood P. Hallowell '32, cross-country captain; Harvard H. Broadbent '32, soccer captain; John A. Luetkemeyer '33, second assistant basketball manager; Charles R. Sullivan '32, assistant manager of second basketball, and David H. Yerkes '32, assistant fencing manager.

DOUGLAS PURCHASES MOBILE CLUB

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Byrd Douglas announced last night he had purchased controlling interest in the Mobile Southern Baseball Association franchise from Jimmy Hamilton and will operate the club.

Beauty, Strength, Quiet, Speed Characterize the 1931 Models

Free Wheeling, Synchro-Mesh Transmission, Constant Lubrication, Better Carburetion, Low Hung Frames Among the Many Features

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Here are salient new features which motorcar salesmen are pointing out to prospects this week at the National Automobile Show at Grand Central Palace:

Auburn—Free wheeling; silent mesh transmission, constant automatic lubrication, underslung spring mounting, 61-inch rear tread.

Austin—Tread 40 inches, jet type oil system with pump, thermosiphon cooling system.

Buick—Synchro-mesh transmission, engine oil temperature regulator, carburetor air intake silencer, steering wheel road shock eliminator, insulated front compartment.

Cadillac—Synchro-mesh transmission, intake muffler, shatter-proof glass, vacuum brake assister.

Chevrolet—Redesigned and stronger frame, stronger crankshaft, harmonic crankshaft balancer, worm and sector steering gear, accessible transmission case.

Chrysler—High compression engines, all-steel bodies, double drop chassis frame, rubber-silenced spring shackles, body insulation, four-speed multi-range transmission.

Cord—Front drive, improved manifold heat control, insulated body and chassis.

Dodge—All steel monopiece body, double center drop frame, statically and dynamically balanced crankshaft.

Each Car Has Points

De Soto—Welded all-steel bodies, thermostatically controlled cooling, statically and dynamically balanced crankshaft with impulse neutralizer.

Essex—Double drop reinforced frame under doors and windows, three-jet carburetor, labyrinthian oil cooling.

Franklin — Airplane streamlining, chassis flexibility, aluminum cylinder heads.

Graham—Ollicks spring shackles, manifold design, special carburetor with accelerating pump, synchro-silent four-speed transmission.

Hudson — Seamless steel bodies, sound-absorbing panels, fuel by-pass, labyrinthian engine oil cooling.

Hupmobile—Free wheeling, bodies insulated against noise and heat, oil cooling, carburetor fumer, carburetor silencer.

La Salle—Synchro-mesh transmission, harmonized steering system, intake muffler.

Lincoln—Free wheeling, low center of gravity, drop frame, dual down draft carburetor centered above engine blocks, carburetor air silencer.

Marmon—Double-flame combustion chamber, down-draft manifold and chassis modulator to sights, aluminum engine with case-hardened steel cylinders, special twin-plate type clutch and three-speed transmission unit with engine featured in 16.

Nash—Safety transmission, twin ignition, automatic chassis lubrication, automatic radiator shutters, down-draft carburetor, cable operated brakes.

Oakland—Synchro-mesh transmission, extensive rubber insulation, combination intake silencer and air cleaner, cross-flow radiator.

Oldsmobile—Synchro-mesh transmission with quiet second gear, down-draft carburetion, carburetor intake silencer, "open joint" body construction, complete insulation between chassis and body.

Features in Wide Field

Packard—Four-speed transmission, automatic chassis lubrication, non-shatterable glass, positive feed gasoline pump, shimmy and wheel whip elimination; increased headroom; noiseless rear axle gears.

Plymouth—Big car size body, bonderized sheet metal parts, full pressure lubrication, hydraulic shock absorbers.

Pontiac—Great roominess, cross-flow radiator, air silencer, heavy dash insulation, metal windshield pillars integral with cowl.

Peerless—Four-speed transmission, direct in fourth, cable controlled 4-wheel brakes, new type vibration damper, wired for radio.

Pierce-Arrow—Free wheeling, duplex exhaust heated inlet manifold, thermostatically controlled heat, cable controlled brakes, shimmy elimination.

Reo—Silent second gear, chrome nickel cylinder block and crankcase, aluminum alloy pistons with very close clearance, vibration damper.

Studebaker—Free wheeling, carburetor silencer, high turbulence manifold, double drop frame, semi-automatic choke, engine vibration damper, statically and dynamically balanced crankshaft, full power muffler.

Stutz—Worm-drive rear axle, side bumpers, vacuum operated brakes, Ryan lights, heavy duty clutch.

Willys—Fully inclosed cable controlled four-wheel brakes, optional gear ratios, double drop frame, new economy carburetor with flame arrester, 58¼-inch tread.

Humane Poster Contest Announced

The terms of the annual humane poster contest, open to children in schools in Massachusetts, were announced today by Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the society's annual report.

The main points of the rules are as follows: the posters must be drawn on cards not less than 12 by 18 inches and not more than 18 by 24 inches. The name of the contestant, name and address of the school, the grade, and the name of the teacher must be on the back of each poster.

Each drawing should illustrate some kindness to animals, preferably with a brief motto. No more than five posters may be submitted from one classroom. The full address of the contestant is also required. No poster will be entered in the contest later than March 31, 1931.

The report also announces that 424 new Bands of Mercy have been formed in the American Humane Education Society, and that the membership of the Jack London Club has reached 512,691.

MALDEN CHURCH INSTITUTE OPENS

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, was the chief speaker at the opening of the ninth annual Mid-Winter Institute of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church of Malden, Jan. 7. The institute, which has become an important part of the church program, will meet each Wednesday evening until Feb. 25.

Programs for boys and girls, young people, church officers, teachers and workers and young married people have been arranged for the coming meetings. Some of the forthcoming sessions are as follows: Home Night, Jan. 14; World Relation Night, Jan. 21; and World Travel Night, Jan. 28.

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3 SWEETS HOME MADE CANDY
3 ASSORTMENTS
No. 1 Chocolate covered nuts, fruits, creams.
No. 2 Caramels and fudge.
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Each assortment $1 a lb. delivered to your home or
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No preservatives used. 100% pure.
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Gulistans are made on American power looms in America. That is why they can be sold at this price. There is no import duty and quantity production. They have gorgeous designs which are copies of famous rug masterpieces now hanging in leading museums.
Consider the facts! Gulistan is the American product of the largest makers of Persian and Chinese rugs! It is made of the same sturdy Oriental wool yarns! has the same pile-deep sheen as a costly Kashan or Kerman rug!
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It will not disturb the marcel wave or finger waves. Those waves are given a pretty gloss and are even more beautiful than before the shampoo.
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An account controlled by a Trustee, either voluntary or legal Trustee.
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An account controlled by Treasurer, Trustee or whoever a Society may delegate.
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An account controlled by an officer or officers as designated.
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An account controlled by Executor, Administrator or Trustee of an Estate.
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AT THE RATE OF
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Money Deposited On or Before January 10th Will Draw Interest From January 1st
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A suitable place to keep valuable papers. Prices reasonable.
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An ideal way to save for the education of children, the payment of a mortgage, loss of employment and providing for the family in event of death.
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The Christmas and Vacation Clubs offer a splendid opportunity for systematic savings on the weekly deposit method, accumulating a definite sum.
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A plan of systematic savings over any period of time to obtain some definite object.
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This department will assist with household budgets and various family problems.
DAY AND NIGHT DEPOSITORY
For the convenience of our depositors we were the first Bank in New Haven to install a Day and Night Depository giving them a 24-hour service.
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We make Mortgage Loans on improved properties in New Haven and immediate vicinity at a conservative valuation. No commission or bonus charged.
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Commission for 18 Months Has Been Working to Find Way to Halt Lawlessness

(Continued from Page 1)

field assistants and clerical help on a special problem. The members of the commission have worked for 18 months, without pay. Mr. Wickersham himself has been unremitting in his energy. The 10 subcommittees have explored the following fields, and each will bring in its own report: Cost of crime; criminal statistics; police; prosecution; courts; prisons, probation and parole; juvenile delinquency; lawless acts of government officials; the foreign-born and the law, and, finally, causative factors of crime.

There has never been anything like the present survey in the history of the nation. The commission has laid out new trails. The chaotic mass of conflicting statistics, fads and theories dealing with crime has at last been penetrated by a factual study. The dean of the Harvard Law School, to take one instance, has been engaged for a year and a half simply in getting together a common nomenclature for crime, so that the nation, for the first time in history, can know exactly how many burglaries, let us say, occurred within a given year. No one, up to this time, could give the exact answer to that question.

Whether there was actually a "crime wave" or not, no one could tell! The same with the other basic facts relating to crime in the United States.

The methods of the commission, paricularly is secrecy, have sometimes been deplored. Many have felt that the commission might well have utilized the dull months of the past summer in giving the nation an explanation of its task which would have assisted in its eventual task of popular education. But this was not the view of the commission. For good or ill, it has decided against publicity.

View of Commission

A statement of Prof. Felix Frankfurter during the crime survey in Cleveland in 1921 has expressed the commission's majority view:

"Since the aim of such a study is strictly scientific, all exigent considerations, such as specific quick results . . . are irrelevant and destructive. The effort must be wholly concentrated on accurate investigation, significant interpretation and fruitful suggestion. . . . If the survey finally produces a searching diagnosis the newspapers will not be able, nor will they want, to neglect it.

"A community which expects quick results or panaceas is doomed to disappointment. So much of our 'reform' effort does not stay 'put' because the aim is to 'put things over.' The complexities of an industrial democracy cannot be solved by the psychology of advertising. The starting point of reform is the education of the public to the necessity of a sustained interest.

"The conditions disclosed by this survey . . . can be rectified only if the community is aroused to the necessary persistent, unostentatious, detailed effort. That will come if the community cares, or if only a small part of it cares hard enough. At best, however, the task is one in which time is a necessary element and continuity of effort indispensable."

Present-day machinery and methods of dealing with crime, the reports show, hark back to times that have gone forever. Transportation, immigration, industrialism have made the United States one vast, polyglot, overgrown community, while legal institutions are still those conceived in the time when it took Washington 12 days to ride from Philadelphia to Cambridge, and General Grant nine days to travel from Ohio to West Point.

"The whole system of criminal justice," said Professor Frankfurter, "has broken down under the weight imposed upon it by industrial urban life."

So much for the problem. Now for the solution! There are distinctly encouraging signs. First is the commission itself. Then there are 20 crime surveys or reports instituted, here and there, in recent years. The restatement of the criminal code by the American Law Institute is helping on reform. Again, formation of 20 judicial councils in as many states is the further expression of popular restiveness under a growing feeling of insecurity of life and property.

The study of a subcommittee under Henry W. Anderson, Richmond lawyer, on causative factors of crime illustrates much of what has been said of the commission as a whole.

The subcommittee's query is, Why are some men criminals and others not? Some readers will declare that such questions have no place in the commission's work; that the commission should not deal with "abstractions." But this single question, on which half a dozen assistants to Mr. Anderson are now doing research work in as many cities, is one which goes to the very heart of modern treatment of criminals. There is a fundamental conflict in the laws over this question.

Old Definition Changes

For centuries the law has regarded the offender as a free moral agent having before him the choice to do right or wrong, who has chosen to do wrong, and upon whom the law imposed retribution exactly proportionate to the crime. Today the retributive theory of sentences is being given up by students, who see the wrongdoer the product of a complex of economic, hereditary and social forces. This changed view means that the whole criminal law must be made over—and justly this change is slowly being made, it is said, all over the world.

The crime commission held its first meeting May 28, 1929. Its life automatically terminates June 30, 1931. It has been engaged in a vast problem of social sanitation and social engineering. Its final success depends simply on the response of the public. It will not advocate "hasty legislative striking in the dark at evils that are attracting public notice for the moment." It will ask the thoughtful members of the public for a sustained drive to get lawlessness under control.

"We believe," said Mr. Wickersham in a statement that sums the whole matter up, "there is a great body of calm balanced sentiment in the country, which believes in obedience to the law, which responds to an appeal to support the institutions of the country, and which will support conservative measures for improving the machinery of law enforcement. This sentiment, however inarticulate under ordinary conditions, at times exercises a strong pressure upon political opinion, and when aroused is as resistless as the flooding tides of the ocean.

"It is that body of public opinion to which we shall look for support of the recommendations we have made and those we shall make in the future."

Report of Commission to Be Sent to Congress Soon After It Is Issued

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—President Hoover will, it is learned here, send the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to Congress immediately upon its receipt at the White House even though it causes an extra session.

The long-awaited prohibition report is now expected momentarily. For the first time since it convened May 28, 1929, the commission had direct communication with the White House at its conference here, Jan. 7. After a session lasting an hour and a half, the commission adjourned until Jan. 14, and its report is expected to go to the President at the time of its next meeting, or before, it is understood.

All members of the commission except Newton D. Baker, Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe, and Judge William I. Grubb were present. During the conference a telephone call was reported to have been put into the White House, and a messenger dispatched to the same destination.

Completion of the prohibition report does not mean that the commission's work is complete. It has 10 other studies under way, in all of which one or more reports are expected before July 1, when its life expires. These reports deal with subjects of crime control all the way from the "third degree" practiced by the police down to the cost of crime to big cities and juvenile delinquency.

Speculation burst out anew as to the substance of the report, with the commission on the verge of its submission. With the definite fact known that concurrent or dissenting opinions are being prepared the consensus in well-informed circles was that the dry majority on the commission has written the report, and that therefore it will recommend a continued trial of the dry law with a searching examination of present defects in enforcement.

Commissioners as they emerged from their session admitted that they were glad to see the end of their long struggle with this report in sight, and that they would now be able to get back to the other topics that are still pending.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mary Lehner, New York City.
Gladys Rhodes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ruth Judson, South Pasadena, Calif.

UTILITY CONTROL BY STATE URGED IN ELY ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

fairly remunerating the stockholders of the company, either by the way of dividends or purchase of the preferred stock.

"Let us consider, therefore, that we are committed to public control by vote of the people, provided it can be accomplished upon fair and reasonable terms. In arriving at these terms, it is necessary to determine specifically the things we desire to accomplish, and the nature of the extended relationship will quite largely depend upon that decision."

Taking up the question of unemployment relief, Governor Ely suggested expenditure of $10,000,000 from a bond issue of $20,000,000 in construction of public buildings, including adding to the present resources of the numerous hospitals, further construction on the state prison at Norfolk, and construction of a public building to be devoted to the uses of the Department of Public Works.

Urges Road Work

"I suggest," he said, "that the balance of the $20,000,000 be used for the construction of trunk-line highways, particularly in the further development to practical completion of the trunk line from Worcester to Boston, and the enlargement of the trunk line westerly over the Mohawk Trail. These suggestions are made after careful consideration of the public requirements and the general desire as expressed in the last election."

Speaking of the duration of the $20,000,000 bonds, Governor Ely said that the fact should be kept in mind that in the construction of public buildings the State would be anticipating the normal building program by two and one-half years, and will be eliminating from the budget recommendations approximating $4,000,000 that otherwise could have gone in the general tax levy for the current year. The same consideration is in part due for the year 1932, he added. The duration of the bonds should not be less than 10 years nor more than 15, he believed.

Concerning unemployment, the Governor said there is a duty for the people and their government to relieve conditions as speedily as possible, particularly in the industrial cities. "We all," he declared, "earnestly desire to bring relief, so far as we may do so, by furnishing work and an earned competence, rather than by the dole. But men and women cannot be permitted to starve by a government organized to promote the general welfare and pursuit of happiness. Therefore, we must expect to spend during the coming winter large sums indirectly in reimbursement of the towns and cities for their welfare expenditures, and directly in relief of the suffering of the unemployed.

Asking for greater administrative power, Governor Ely pointed to the difficulty in the past of interesting men to seek election to the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General. He requested that the constitution be amended to provide appointment by the Governor to such positions. He asked further, that the Governor have the power to appoint members of the Commission on Administration and Finance, also, that the Comptroller, as a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance, should be abolished and his function restored to the State Auditor.

The abolition of injunctions and restraining orders in labor disputes, except after a hearing of the parties, was urged by the Governor, on the plea that a short order of notice would, in most cases, prevent violence pending the hearing of the case, and no unfair advantage could be taken by employers.

A discussion of prohibition concluded the message. "The more rapid accomplishment by the referendum," he said, "should not be the last step of Massachusetts in this matter. The position of the Commonwealth should be plainly stated by our Legislature, to the point of asking a modification of the Volstead Act, and the enactment of such legislation as will put the matter of intoxicating liquors on a reasonable, sane and enforceable basis, in the interest of temperance and sobriety and the peace and good order of the State and country."

Governor Gardiner Would Raise Politics Standards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 8—Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, inaugurated today for his second two-year term, set at rest rumors of his further participation in public office, saying that, "with the expiration of my term of service to the State for which the obligation has just been taken, it appears unlikely that political activity will again disturb my life."

"Political campaigns in these days," said the Governor, "are pretty strenuous, and, unless an individual is blessed with equanimity, may be regarded as aggravating, to say the least. It does not appear that political contests throughout our entire country are conducted on a very high plane. This must be regarded as most unfortunate where the situation operates to cause hesitancy on the part of qualified men and women to take an active part in public affairs. The success of our kind of government depends entirely upon the active and intelligent participation of all our men and women."

Surprise was occasioned by the Governor's advocacy of salary increases for the heads of several departments.

Gov. John G. Winant Seeks Aid for the Idle

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP)—John G. Winant of Concord took office today as Governor of New Hampshire for the second time. He is the first Governor in this State in 55 years to be elected to serve more than one term. He previously served from 1925 to 1927.

In delivering his inaugural message to the Legislature, Governor Winant dealt chiefly with economic and unemployment problems, and advanced several recommendations to meet them.

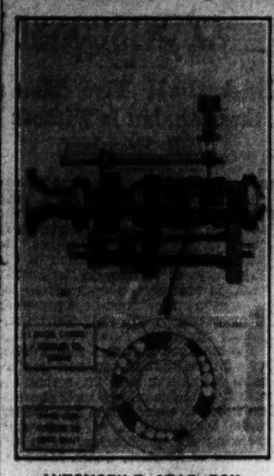
Warning that "generous gestures and noisy publicity" are not helpful, the Governor called upon all citizens to do their utmost to relieve unemployment. He suggested specifically that a chain of employment agencies be established and that charges of usurious rates of interest on personal character loans be investigated.

He suggested setting up of an industrial research service and asked an immediate appropriation of $5000 to put into operation the vocational rehabilitation act. An emergency appropriation to aid dependent mothers in keeping their families together was also urged.

He suggested legislative action to permit collection from the Federal Government of an 80 per cent rebate on federal inheritance taxes collected in the State.

A plan of the State Highway Department to increase appropriations for rural roads was approved.

Free-Wheeling Theory Graphically Explained



AUTOMOBILE GEAR BOX

Mosquito Control Program Extended

Mosquitos in Belmont, Cambridge and Watertown will feel the brunt of expanded state control activities if plans under way in those municipalities mature. Heretofore, the State Reclamation Board has concentrated its control efforts on Barnstable County and Nantucket.

The first step in adding to the scope of the State's work was the drawing up of a mosquito control project to cover the five localities named. Lewis M. Hastings, city engineer of Cambridge; Fred E. Poor, formerly selectman of Belmont, and Arthur E. Burke, agent of the Watertown Board of Health, comprise the commission appointed to supervise the project.

Financing the project depends greatly on contributions of local residents and governments, it was said.

EDWARD CHANNING HAS PASSED ON

Edward Channing, professor emeritus of ancient and modern history at Harvard University, who passed on at his home in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, is known for his writing of "History of United States." In six volumes, the history is considered by many educators to be the greatest American history ever written. For the last volume in this history, Mr. Channing received the Pulitzer Prize in 1925, significant of the best book on history in the United States for that year.

Professor Channing graduated from Harvard in 1878 and became an assistant professor, later becoming professor of history. In 1913 he was appointed McLean professor of ancient and modern history. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

The Mirror of Motordom

Free wheeling apparently has come to stay. Why? Because it has passed the board of censorship—the public; it has proved itself to the satisfaction of at least five large manufacturers.

Free wheeling has progressed beyond the "fad" stage. The fundamentals of free wheeling are simple. The chart herewith illustrates its operation.

In the conventional system of transmission the clutch is the connecting link between engine and wheels, or driving shaft. The clutch forms a rigid contact by pressure of its plates. If the throttle is closed when the car is in motion, the compression of the engine slows the rear wheels unless the clutch is thrown out.

Under free wheeling the closing of the throttle permits the engine to idle immediately without acting as a brake on the motion of the wheels. It is thus easy to envisage a saving in gasoline consumption. Studebaker claims to consume 20 per cent less gasoline per mile than before free wheeling was adopted.

In the diagram the arrow points to the inner casing of the unit which makes free wheeling possible. This inner casing is coupled with the drive shaft. It has three wedge-shaped grooves, deep at one side, wider at the other, in which four ball bearings of graduated sizes are located, as the lower chart shows. Rotation of the outer core, which is coupled to the engine, forces the bearings to the small side of the grooves, throws pressure on the inner core and forms a direct contact, turning the inner core. When the throttle is closed, the bearings slide to the other side, releasing the pressure and permitting the inner core to revolve free of the outer core, which slows down with the engine.

To put free wheeling out of operation, thus permitting the driver to use the braking power of his engine on hills, a small button on the top of the gear lever releases the gear, a slide forward throws it into regular second and continued pressurre on the button enables the driver to operate the car as though free wheeling had never been instituted. Release of the button puts the car on a free-wheeling basis automatically. On the Auburn, free wheeling is connected or disconnected by a dashboard switch.

* * *

Besides Studebaker, the Pierce-Arrow, Hupmobile, Lincoln and Auburn now operate under the system.

An editorial writer recently commented on the "standardization" of automobiles as resulting from the general distribution in the field of all revolutionary ideas. The rapid expansion of the motor industry depends upon a liberal circulation of ideas. It is illustrated by the rapidity with which free-wheeling patents have been extended to other automobile companies following final tests made by Studebaker. It is due to spread. The theory seems sound and the next step would be to extend the idea to starting and reversing. Then will probably come the ultimate elimination of the clutch.

* * *

Studebaker has finished construction on a giant roadster to commemorate its second anniversary of record-breaking achievements of four President eights. The car is 15 times the size of a normal automobile and took 60 men three months to build.

* * *

A windshield wiper that stops, not in front of the driver's face, but in the extreme corner position out of the driver's vision, is part of the equipment of the 1931 Chevrolet. It may be turned off when in the middle of its swing but the connection will not break until it reaches the apex of its motion.

* * *

The Cord has set the style for radical racing lines in design. In its 1931 roadster, the Cord has taken an even more radical step. It looks like a luxurious racing car without running boards. Perhaps torpedo might illustrate it better. Is this the future car? It has a direct appeal. It is modernistic. Many manufacturers insist that it is too radical—that it is progressing to extremes. But that is what they first thought of the low-slung, broad-sweeping Cord of 1930. Now there is a general falling in line.

* * *

What can be expected of the New York Motor Show in business revival? Being the largest manufacturing enterprise in the world, giving employment to one out of every 10 persons in gainful occupations, consuming the largest amount of steel, gasoline, rubber, plate glass, nickel and lead, the impetus expected to be given to automobile sales through the introduction of smarter designs and more efficient mechanisms should help substantially to relieve unemployment. What a business! Car owners paid over $1,000,000,000 in taxes in 1930. There are 50,000 storage garages in the United States, 117,500 retail automotive trade establishments, 4000 wholesale concerns supplying accessories, and 975,000 persons engaged in servicing and sales.

* * *

In the low-priced automobile field, the Willys Six is taking a deliberate stand for quality. It is the first car under $1000 to be equipped throughout with nonshatterable glass.

Antarctic Proved Once Torrid Spot

Coal deposits, second to none in the world, are buried beneath the antarctic ice. This fact was brought out by Dr. Lawrence M. Gould, second in command of the Byrd expedition to the south pole, in a lecture before the Boston Society of Natural History, yesterday.

This discovery and the study of other geological matter prove that the south polar region was once as warm or warmer than the torrid zones at present, according to Dr. Gould.

Accompanying the lecture were motion pictures, showing Admiral Byrd's trip over the south pole and the geological expedition to Marie Byrd Land. Bird and animal life was also pictured.

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The Inner Court

THE castle faces outward, four-square to the world. There are sally-ports and gates of entry where the drawbridges are never raised and the portcullises are never down. All day and night, from year to year, the throng pours in, pours out, and no visitor from far or near is denied a welcome. There are many windows looking upon the toil and play of men, showing their wisdom or folly, and at these windows the castellan stands each day far-gazing. There are great halls of assembly where all may gather, and lesser rooms, candlelighted, for acquaintances, and a very few small chambers for friends, where firelight leaps along the floor. The castle is not for defense, but for welcome. It does not repel invaders. It summons and invites.

Why, then, is it made so strong? Those who have known the turmoil of the world that beats and tosses against its walls know best the reason, and the necessity, for its strength. Whatever is quiet in the midst of uproar, they know, must be powerful, and whatever is to preserve serenity must stand on guard. Listen to the bewildered cries outside the castle walls and watch the restless weaving of the throng that wanders there forever up and down, without goal or purpose, if you would know why these buttresses are grounded in the granite and why the towers climb so high among the stars.

Far within, unknown to any save the warden of the castle, there is a secret place where no noise ever comes. It is a place of singing quiet, paved with afternoon, where the shadows walk blue-shod through sunny cloisters. Open to the sky above, where the birds and clouds and moon and stars float over, it is surrounded and enisled by peace. And in the midst of this inner court there is a fountain springing night and day, tossing seeds of light into the sunshine that fall forever in flowers of tone. Through all the courts and rooms of the castle there goes a faint murmur of the endless music made by the fountain, and coolness spreads outward from it to the farthest walls.

When the warden of the castle has been standing all day by a window looking out at the throngs of men, and still more when he has gone forth into those throngs and been one with them, adding his voice to their cry, then he delights to turn inward at evening to the court where the fountain plashes and to sit for an hour in the silence that sings while the early stars show forth. He goes there perplexed, and he comes from there serene. Whatever thought or mood he may take with him to the court of the fountain, he brings back hope and a sober exultation.

There is an opinion current in the outer world that no one is entitled to such an inner court as this and that castles, if indeed there must be such things, should contain nothing but great halls of assembly where the throngs may gather and scarcely know that they are not still in the street. Many wish to know where the warden goes and what he does when he disappears from all the public rooms, and there would be blame from many if it were known that during those hours of retirement he is sitting quite alone, his hands empty and his eyes upon the drifting clouds, listening to the plash of water drops. Men would say that there is too much work to be done in the world for us to spare the hands of any. A happiness that cannot be shared, they would say, is in the end no happiness at all. In so saying, of course, they would be right. What justification can there be, then, for these hours by the fountain of the inner court, and what assurance that they will continue to delight and refresh the castle warden?

The answer must be sought in what he brings back from his hours of seclusion. If there is some light of joy in his eyes when he returns to the outer world that could have been found in no other place, then no one who sees that light and takes heart of hope from it need complain of his brief absence. If there sounds in his voice the least cadence of the singing he has heard in his place of quiet, no one who hears it and is quieted thereby should assert that he has shirked his human duty. If the world discerns in his words and bearing that he has just come from a place apart where noise and turmoil do not reign, even in that there is some assurance heartening to all. When he returns to the turmoil and takes his place in the throng he may strengthen his fellows greatly by the confidence he has gained while alone, by the serenity of one who has a refuge, by the peace of one who knows that quiet is older than uproar and stronger than strife. When he smiles, some may think they see a fountain tossing seeds of light into the sunshine. When he speaks it may be as though cool water drops were changing into tone. O. S.

An Audience With Zaiditu

While we were in Addis Ababa, the Empress . . . was busy supervising the hospitable preparations, and would see no one, not even her ministers. "I am busy in the kitchen," she reproved those who sought audience, but the courtesy which is an Abyssinian characteristic caused her to send us a message that, if we cafed to come to the palace at seven next morning, she would receive us before beginning the work of a long and varied day.

We got up with the sun and rode below a canopy of gums. The mists woven with the shuttles of dawn hung cold between lilac and cactus hedges. It was a blue world, where the huts were damp toadstools in a forest. Men rode muffled to the eyes in their cloaks. As we climbed up towards the Gibbe, to which all roads seem eventually to lead, we passed some one hundred slaves bearing red-swathed baskets on their heads—bread for the palace breakfast, or perhaps for the morrow's feast. The sentries at the gate were shrouded in hoods and cloaks. Through a succession of irregular, stone-walled yards, full of riflemen, splendidly trapped mules, servants and officials, we were led by an usher, whose long wand was often used to make way for us. The Gibbe covered a square mile or more of ground, and in the center of its maze of courts, among acres of thatch, mud, iron and stone, are the two pavilions, with outside staircases and tiered balconies in which the Empress lives.

Zaiditu, daughter of Menelik, the Hon of Judah, Queen of the Kings of Ethiopia, received us on the second floor, in an octagonal pagoda-like room, spread with fine carpets and hung with portraits of Menelik and his consort. There was no furniture except the three seats placed for us and the lower chair on which the Empress was enthroned, her feet on a velvet cushion, behind her one lady in waiting, on either side, her chamberlains and priests.

Zaiditu, like so many of the queens of history, is very small, but her stature is magnified by an impressive dignity of manner. When we were presented to her, . . . only her eyes and cheeks appeared between muffling folds of gauze. Even the hand we touched was covered in the same white, silky stuff, but the great black eyes, set powerfully under a broad forehead, were characteristic. They were intelligent and quiet, with the wisdom of a three-thousand-year-old descent and the peace of much thought. The audience was short, for the Empress insisted that she must set an example of industry to the domestic hive which stirred and ground, baked, roasted and brewed. After a few minutes talk about my travels, and gracious wishes for the northern journey, which she and the Regent had done everything in their power to facilitate, she left us to photograph the town from her balcony.

At last we had found the one uninterrupted view in Addis Ababa, for, beyond the palace roofs, the trees dropped to a ravine and climbed again, rank after steel blue rank, to the houses and the markets and, crowning all, the octagonal cathedral, backed by the mountain mists. We saw the tiny figure of the Empress pass across the yard, a velvet umbrella, fringed green and black, held over her head, a group of courtiers around her. On one side the lions of her country roared from their cages. On the other a hornbill marched along the grass, ruffling its feathers in the sun. The painted woodwork was gilded. The soldiers bared their heads as they sat in rows along every wall. Priests began to chant near the massive throne-room, which opens onto a sheet of mountain and valley. A smell of incense drifted into the air, and other more savory odors came from the town of canvas which constituted the banquet hall. Small boys pushed past us, very important with their burdens swathed in velvet. A few rose petals fluttered at our feet and I remembered the rose used to be sacred in old Tigre where incense was made of the petals. It was all very simple and its simplicity saved it from being tawdry or barbaric. —Rosita Forbes, in "From Red Sea to Blue Nile."

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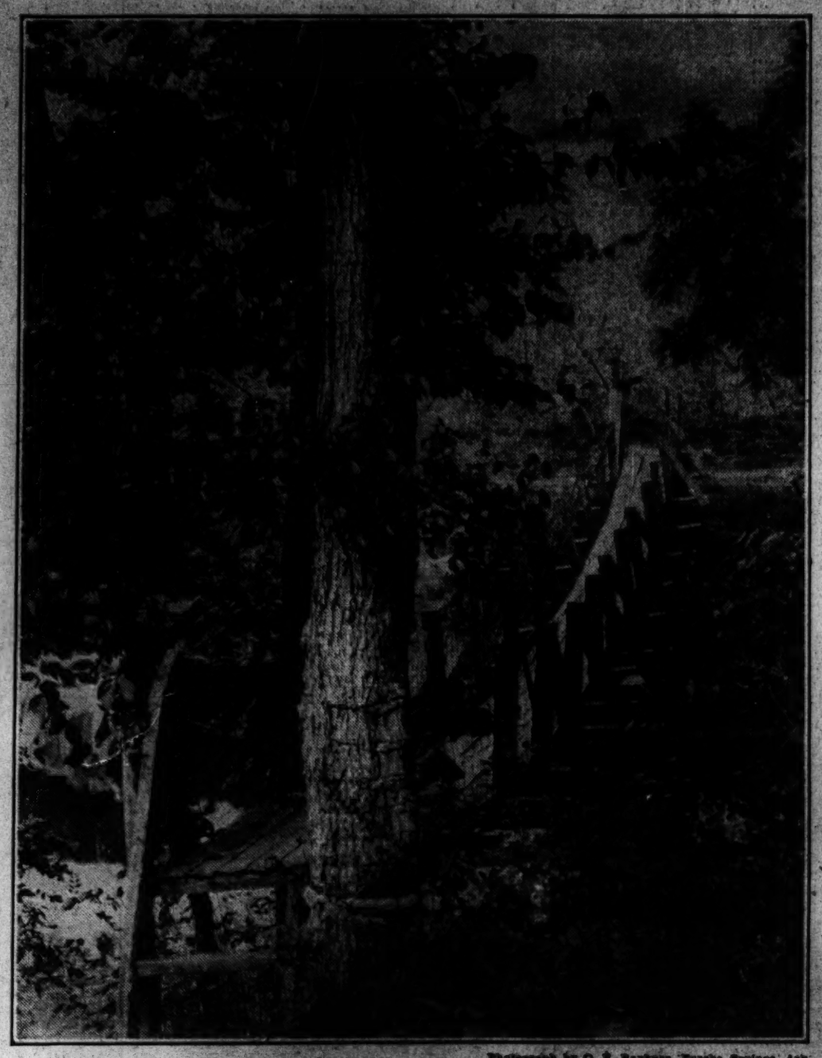

Photograph by O. E. Rayburn, Eureka Springs, Ark.

A Romantic Bridge in the Ozarks

THERE is irresistible romance in old bridges. The music of yesteryears is in the creak of their rusty cables. Spanning deep pools or rumbling rapids, they attract the eye of the curiosity seeker with their odd, fantastic beauty. To the student of rural lore and life, they have a special appeal and a deep meaning.

Swinging bridges are the lavender and old lace of the countryside, stretching like spiderwebs over misty canyons, or clasping forest trees that have conveniently placed themselves at the water's edge. The byways of the Ozarks abound with them, bridges that continue to serve rustic needs daily, bridges with history in their beams and a grand halo of experience clothing them.

Who can estimate the service of these bridges to a rural people in the days before the coming of good roads and the telephone? When mother needed copperas to color the rags for a carpet or father wanted Uncle John to help cradle wheat on the bottom forty, what fun it was to race across the foot bridge and down the path to the old home place where grandmother lived. Today, these bridges are passing into history along with the mill wheel, the rustic church and the log schoolhouse.

Sweet Harvesting

When skies are blue and days are bright
A kitchen garden's my delight,
Set round with rows of decent box
And blowsy girls of hollyhocks.

Sweet herbs in plenty, blue borage
And the delicious mint and sage,
Rosemary, marjoram and rue,
And thyme to scent the winter through.

Thus Katherine Tynan, and thus surely each one of us who has harvested the fragrant treasure of herbs that grow within the shelter of the garden wall. Like the keeping of bees, herb growing belongs to the rich leisurely delight attendant wholly on those gardens, now also too infrequent, where the Head of the House leans on the fence with every twilight, watching the last dusty marauder drop down on the alighting board, rest and then slip revivified through the low entrance of the hive. Both—herbs and bees—demand quiet movements, steady hands, low voices. No one has yet planted a lavender hedge in a temper, or made up a hive with impatience. The bees would fly and the lavender wilt. The secret voices of each whisper unwearyingly—as Shakespeare in "Who is Sylvia,"

Is she kind as she's fair,
For beauty dwells with kindness.

But if they make demands they reward generously. Frequent withdrawal from the multiplicity of affairs, too lightly incurred and too hastily accepted, results in a sense of leisure unattainable by any other means, an awareness of opportunity to companion with that which is cleanly and joyous, and all this without the neglect of a single duty or the putting aside of a single legitimate claim. As the murmur of bees about the flowering broom makes the whole garden faintly vocal, or the breath of dewy thyme penetrates, windborne, to the remotest corner of the house, so thought and labor sweetened by work in the earthy border or about the hives, is marked indelibly with the sign of beauty.

Both herbs and bees sustain their gentle discipline and yield their peculiar grace the year through. After the roses are over and the flood tides of summer have ebbed, the garden blooms again in those jars of russet and amber. Honey needs delicate storing and, for appreciation, an unspoiled palate. Or when the winter rains beat beyond drawn curtains, the scent of September mornings stirs anew in some swinging bunch of marjoram or rosemary, lightly fingered. Herbs need delicate blending and an exquisite simplicity of taste.

How often on some day of wind and storm memory has walked again among the morning dews and quiet sunlight of late summer, when the very air moved upon the lips with a taste of mint, gathering parsley, sorrel and rue, marking for harvest, fennel and chevil and borage, passing over the gray seas of sage until another month. Bacon's essay, "Of Gardens," was recalled, and the scented burden was spread on the warm flags—tarragon, tansy and marigold, peppermint, vervain and myrrh—to the whispered words—

"And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air. . . . Of bean flowers I speak not, because they are field flowers. But those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three: that is, burnet, wild thyme and watermint. Therefore you are to set whole alleys of them to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."

Between the long line of lavender bushes lies a grapelike gloom and above it the scented spires are flung, faintly amethyst, to the golden light. Garden and house and summer wind are laden with the pungent, slightly acrid breath of the lavender cutting. Sheaves of gray-mauve stalks are laid by for hearthstone and wood-box, that the warmth of the fire may distill again the fragrance of July when January gales batter at roof-tree and door. Bags of silk and muslin, filled with blossoms, are slipped between pillows, into drawers and cupboards, and dropped between books and the back of the shelves. Every sunny window has its table, laden with harvesting so sweet that the bees have drifted back and forth, lured, like the tortoiseshell butterfly, from lavender without to lavender within.

Not the least attractive part about herb harvesting is the long slow drying. Sun and wind do their part over the wide sloping terrace where the yield is laid, but even so, there are aromatic bunches to be tied in paper crinolines and hung in dry store cupboards and high up over the kitchen range. Here, too, you will find the inevitable sheaf of lavender, sending down a fugitive eddy of sweetness. Here, too, are the squat jars that wait for the crumbled leaves of sage and mint and marjoram, the fine rubble of thyme and parsley. Hands are scented for days after the careful stripping of crisp stems and the rubbing and rolling of leaf into powder. Then, each to its jar, and each jar sparsely dusted with fine lemon rind and closed.

The winter storeroom is a pleasant place. Here are piquant flavorings and still more delicious washes—camomile for sleek hair, handfuls of rosemary for those quick tubs between hockey in the winter rain and buttered toast over the drawing-room fire. Here, too, are perfumes to shake into cupboard and press, to stand in old faded china bowls on some shadowy shelf, verbena, scented geranium, orris. Opposite these labeled jars are the honey racks, odorous of remembered June. What a sweet harvesting is this! "Those which perfume the air most delightfully, burnet, . . . wild thyme and watermint. Therefore you are to set whole alleys of them to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."

Progression

If you are ripened for escape,
Like seed of flower or juice of grape,
Or the swift sap that mounts the bole,
Then are you free of soul.

You may detect, if you desire,
The secret of the solar fire,
And you may solve the haunting glow
Behind the lunar bow.

It will be plain to you what is
Beyond the great infinities;
You will be sandaled, will be shod,
For paths that lead to God.

Clinton Scollard.

Light on the Campagna

It had been wild weather when I left Rome, and all across the Campagna the clouds were sweeping in sulphurous blue, with a clap of thunder or two, and breaking gleams of sun along the Claudian aqueduct, lighting up the infinity of its arches like the bridge of chaos. But as I climbed the long slope of the Alban Mount, the storm swept finally to the north, and the noble outlines of the domes of Albano, and graceful darkness of its ilex grove, rose against pure streaks of alternate blue and amber; the upper sky gradually flushing through the last fragments of rain-cloud in deep, palpitating azure, half ether and half dew. The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky spoles of La Riccia, and its masses of entangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it as with rain. I cannot call it color; it was conflagration. . . .

Every blade of grass burned like the golden floor of heaven, opening in sudden gleams as the foliage broke and closed above it, as sheet-lightning opens in a cloud at sunset; the motionless masses of dark rock,—dark though flushed with scarlet lichen,—casting their quiet shadows across its restless fragrance, the fountain underneath them filling its marble hollow with blue mist and fitful sound, and over all—the multitudinous bars of amber and rose, the sacred clouds that have no darkness, and only exist to illumine, were seen in fathomless intervals between the solemn and orbed repose of the stone pines, passing to lose themselves in the last, while blinding luster of the measureless line where the Campagna melted into the blaze of the sea.—Ruskin, in "Modern Painters."

Ganarse la vida

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODOS están en la necesidad de ganarse la vida. No importa qué rico uno pueda ser en los bienes de esta tierra, sin embargo en el fondo tiene que ganarse la vida. Tiene que abrirse el camino al sentido verdadero de lo que realmente quiere decir que de vivir. Eso es lo que necesita hacer.

Ganarse la vida significa servicio, lo cual implica y abarca consideración a sus semejantes, significa cooperación, abnegación, un concepto claro del bien común. Tal ideal está iluminado con posibilidades ilimitadas. Significa considerar toda la existencia desde el punto de vista de la oportunidad. Significa el reconocimiento del hecho expresado en la palabra tan bella de Robert Frost, el poeta norteamericano,

"'Los hombres trabajan juntos,' le dije desde el corazón.
'Sea que trabajen unidos o separados.'"

Este ideal de trabajar juntos—¡cuánto color, cuanta riqueza teja a través de la rutina de todos los días! Presta belleza porque confiere la simetría de la totalidad. Se ve que la parte tomada por cada uno se ajusta a lo universal, a la gran órbita del plan y propósito eterno. Vemos la vida correctamente en la medida que la vemos entera. No puede haber retiro ni deseo de retiro de este negocio, no vacaciones, no desigualdad, porque en ello cada uno puede encontrar seguridad, capacidades, adelanto en las oportunidades ilimitadas de seguir la guía del Maestro, el que fundó y vivía el ideal supremo del compañerismo.

Nadie ha visto jamás la totalidad de la Vida como la vió Jesús de Nazaret. Nadie jamás ha concebido tal ideal de compañerismo como él lo entretenía y demostraba. Siempre estaba ganándose la vida, siempre estaba en los negocios de su Padre, y reclamaba el Padre divino como Padre de todos. Su concepto de compañerismo o servicio era de pedir a toda la humanidad que reconozcan la única fuente de toda existencia verdadera, y de enseñarles el camino a su identidad verdadera a la semejanza del Padre—que es conocer y demostrar las relaciones irrompibles con su Principio, Dios.

Aplicando constantemente la ley de su idealismo, se encuentra la solución práctica de todo problema: eso es cooperar cientificamente, partiendo de la base de la Mente espiritual, en lugar del punto de vista antiguo de la mente carnal. Razonar desde una base negativa y material conduce inevitablemente a un concepto del hombre como caído con todos los resultados de discordia, confusión y limitación. Razonar desde la única base verdadera y positiva de la Mente espiritual conduce a progreso continuo, desarrollo y cumplimiento, que culminan en el ideal del Cristo, la perfección de la realidad espiritual. El ver de la vida en su totalidad, en el sentido cristianamente científico, significa ver un solo Principio divino, la Mente, obrando mediante una sola ley de causa y efecto, manifiesto en bien infinito. Este sentido científico de la totalidad de la Vida, abandonando el concepto material por el espiritual, causa no la pérdida sino el reconocimiento y el logro de la identidad verdadera. "Confiere al hombre una individualidad ensanchada, una esfera de pensamiento y de acción más amplia, un amor más expansivo, una paz más elevada y más duradera," como Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 265 de "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

En este mismo libro de texto del cristianismo científico Mrs. Eddy dice también (pág. 1), "Deseo es oración". Si deseamos las cosas de este mundo, serán éstas las que alcanzaremos,—no siempre en la forma en la que las hemos anhelado o hemos soñado de ellas; pero recibimos las cosas de este mundo si las deseamos, y serán de la misma naturaleza que la trama de nuestros deseos, aunque resulten siendo limitaciones materiales más bien que las ganancias materiales que habíamos pedido. Por el otro lado, si nuestro deseo es idealismo genuino, el anhelo por los valores verdaderos de un entendimiento espiritual de la vida, la respuesta que recibiremos será el logro de tesoros reales, de los cuales no podemos ser robados por una ley supuesta de demanda y oferta humana. Ganarse la vida es reconocido hoy día más claramente que nunca como ayuda constructiva,—es servir a la humanidad. El cristianismo científico explica igualmente que la única manera de servir verdaderamente es ganar un entendimiento del Principio divino, de la Vida, como lo hizo el Maestro, el cual dijo: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Italian Mosaic-Layers

Oh, they were happy, singing at their toil,
Like children, played with colors blue and green,
Gold, azure, purple, with the bloom and sheen
Of fruit and blossom from no earthly soil.

Leaf upon leaf curled from the light and shade,
And gemlike flowers glowed beneath each hand,
Until some stranger's tread destroyed a band
Of curving, lambent color, freshly laid.

The artist frowned, aggrieved, and strode away.
Yet could he leave his blossoms but begun?
Behold him coming with tomorrow's sun
Like a child, smiling, to unfinished play!

So, on the floor the glowing wreaths are spread,
Fashioned with love by an Italian hand.
And you, with heartfelt praise, may safely stand,
Nor spoil one single bloom beneath your tread.

M. A. Batchelor.

Earning Our Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH us all there is the necessity to earn our living. No matter how rich one may be in this world's goods, still, in the deepest sense, he must earn his living. He must work his way to the true sense of what it really means to live. That is his necessity.

Earning a living means service, which implies and includes the consideration of one's fellow men. It means coöperation, selflessness, a vision of the common weal. Such an ideal is aglow with limitless possibilities. It means viewing all existence from the standpoint of opportunity. It means recognition of the fact expressed in Robert Frost's fine phrase,

"'Men work together,' I told him from the heart.
'Whether they work together or apart.'"

This ideal of working together—what color, what richness, it weaves into what is called the commonplace! It lends beauty because it gives the symmetry of wholeness. The part which each takes is seen to fit into the universal, the great round of the eternal plan and purpose. We see life truly as we see it whole. There is no retiring or wish to retire from this business, no vacation, no inequality, for in it each one may find safety, efficiency, advancement in the boundless opportunity to follow the leadership of the Master, the one who founded and lived the supreme ideal of fellowship.

No one had ever seen the wholeness of Life as Jesus of Nazareth saw it. No one ever visioned such an ideal of fellowship as he held and exemplified. He was always earning his living, being about his Father's business, and he claimed the divine Father for all. His sense of fellowship, or service, was to call upon all mankind to acknowledge the one source of all true being and to show them the way to find their true selfhood in the likeness of the Father—to know and to prove man's unbreakable relationship with his divine Principle, God.

Steadily to apply the law of his idealism is to find the practical solution of every problem; it is to work together scientifically from the basis of spiritual-mindedness instead of from the old standpoint of carnal-mindedness. To reason from a negative material basis leads inevitably to the concept of man as fallen, with all its resultant discord, confusion, and limitation. To reason from the positive and only true basis of spiritual-mindedness leads to constant progress, unfoldment, and achievement, which ultimate in the Christ-ideal, the perfection of spiritual reality. To see Life whole, in the Christianly scientific sense, is to see one divine Principle, Mind, operating through one spiritual law of cause and effect, made manifest in infinite good. This scientific sense of Life's wholeness, forsaking the material view for the spiritual, causes not the loss but the recognition and achievement of true identity. It "confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace," as Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 265 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

In this same textbook of scientific Christianity Mrs. Eddy also says (p. 1), "Desire is prayer." If we desire the things of this world, it is these we get,—not always in the form we may have been striving for or idly dreaming about, but we get the things of this world, of the same nature of the woof of our desire, even though they may turn out to be material limitations when we were asking material gains. On the other hand, if our earnest desire is true idealism, the reaching out for the actual values of the spiritual understanding of living, our answer will be the gaining of genuine treasure which cannot be taken from us by any supposed law of human supply and demand. The carning of one's living is today more clearly than ever acknowledged to be constructive helpfulness,—serving humanity. Scientific Christianity is making equally clear that the only way truly to serve is to gain an understanding of divine Principle, Life, even as did the Master, who said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Rafiel

They had come to the Cross-Roads. Jacob put on the drag, and they began, very slowly, to creak down a precipitous hill. The fantastic element in the affair that Philip had been expecting as a kind of reply to his own sense of his personal adventure seemed to begin with this hill. It resembled no ordinary hill; it plunged down with a sudden curve that seemed to defy the wheels of any carriage; on their right the bank broke sheer away far down to one of the Rafiel four valleys, vivid green now with tufted trees. There was no fence nor wall. . . . On one side of the road was a stream that, hurrying down from the valley, hastened past them to the sea; on the other side of them wooded hill, with trees like sentinels against the sky—then the village street began, ugly at first, as are the streets of so many Glebeshire villages, the straight, uniform houses, with their grey slate roofs, now and then hideous-coloured glass over the doorways. . . . But even with such a street as this Rafiel could do something; the valley stream, hidden sometimes by houses, revealed itself suddenly in chuckling, leaping vistas. Before the houses there were little gardens thick now with daffodils and primroses and hyacinths: through the deep mouth of the forge fires flamed, and a sudden curve of the street brought a bridge, a view of the harbour and a vision of little houses rising, tier on tier, against the rock, as though desperately they were climbing to avoid some flood. This contrast of the wild place itself, with the ugly patches of civilization that had presented themselves first, was like the voice of the place chuckling at its visitors' surprise. First the row of villas, the tailor's shop with a pattern picture in the window, the sweet shop, the ironmonger's—now this sudden huddle of twisted buildings, wildly climbing to the very sky, a high, rugged peak guarding the little bay, two streams tossing themselves madly over the harbour ridges, the boats of the fleet rocking as though dancing to some mysterious measure, a flurry of gulls, grey and white, flashing, wheeling, like waves and foam against the sky, the screaming of the birds, the distant thud of the sea . . . this was Rafiel. —Hugh Walpole, in "The Green Mirror."

A Lady of the Old South

A soft step on the stair, the rustle of silk, a warning word outside. "Look out for dat lower step, mistress—dat's it"; and Miss Nancy entered the room.

No, I am wrong. She became a part of it; as much so as the old andirons and the easy-chairs and the old-fashioned mantelpieces, the snowy curtains and the trailing vine. More so when she gave me the slightest dip of a curtsy and laid her dainty, wrinkled little hand in mine, and said in the sweetest possible voice how glad she was to see me after so many years, and how grateful she felt for all my kindness to the dear colonel. Then she sank into a quaint rocking-chair that Chad had brought down behind her, rested her feet on a low stool that mysteriously appeared from under the table, and took her knitting from her reticule.

She had changed somewhat since I last saw her, but only as would an old bit of precious stuff that grew the more mellow and harmonious in tone as it grew the older. She had the same silky gray hair—a trifle whiter, perhaps; the same frank, tender mouth, winning wherever she smiled; the same slight, graceful figure. . . .

While she sat and talked to me of her journey I had time to enjoy again the quaintness of her dress—the quaintness of forty years before. There was the same old-fashioned, soft gray silk, with up-and-down stripe spotted with sprigs of flowers, the lace cap, with its frill of narrow pink ribbons and two wide pink strings that fell over the shoulders, and the handkerchief of India mull folded across the breast and fastened with an amethyst pin. . . . When she moved she wafted towards you a perfume of sweet lavender—the very smell that you remember came from your own mother's old-fashioned bureau drawer when she let you stand on tiptoe to see her pretty things. When you kissed her—and once I did—her cheek was as soft as a child's and fragrant with rose-water.—P. Hopkinson Smith, in "Colonel Carter and Other Tales of the South."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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STOCKS MOVE NARROWLY IN DULL MARKET

Good Rally in Sugar Issues Features Late Trading —Closing Steady

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The stock market was sweetened a little by the sugar issues today, just as it seemed to be turning sour.

Stocks closed steady, with small changes in pivotal shares but substantial advances in the sugar issues which rallied 1 to 7 points in response to the restriction agreement reached in Berlin.

Trading was light all day and the general course of prices was irregular. There were net gains of about a point in some of the independent steels, as well as in international Telephone, Union Carbide, Electric Auto Lite and United Aircraft.

American Can, American Telephone, U. S. Steel and General Electric improved fractionally. Sales approximated 1,550,000 shares.

The locomotive issues were firm and American Water Works, Columbia Gas and Union Carbide gained a point or two. Declines of a point or two were numerous during the morning, and were only partly recovered later.

Gold and Silver Shares

The strength of the gold and silver shares seemed to be in response to gossip over plans to solve foreign monetary problems. There has been talk of stabilizing silver by a large silver loan to China.

The price of gold has been creeping higher for months, with the large takings by the Bank of France, and Alaska Juneau, long a member of the so-called "cat and dog" group of stocks, has recently been put on a dividend basis.

Price movements in non-ferrous metals generally, however, were mixed. Lead prices were cut by American Smelting, and some copper has recently been sold at 10¼ cents, a cut of ¼ of a cent from the producers price. Copper futures at London, however, held steady, which was regarded as encouraging, as price reductions here are usually foreshadowed by the action of that market.

The market as a whole, however, appeared to lack leadership. Public buying has been almost entirely confined to the bond market this week, and after the sustained advance in stocks starting late in December, professional traders felt that substantial technical correction might be in order.

Professional operations for the advance were mostly in second rate stocks. Bears, however, proceeded cautiously, in view of the steady tone maintained by pivotal industrials, such as U. S. Steel.

Further strength of steel scrap prices, with a 50-cent-a-ton advance at Youngstown, giving new quotations of $13 to $1.50 a ton, was regarded in steel trade circles as encouraging.

News from the petroleum industry, however, was less pleasing, including gasoline price cutting in Ohio, and reports that some groups of crude producers were seeking to have their pro-ration schedules increased.

Money continued to be virtually a drug on the market, with call loans officially at 1½ per cent, but abundantly offered outside at 1 per cent.

Bonds Are Active

The bullish trend of bond prices showed no signs of a letup today, despite the fact that recent advances encouraged some profit-taking in some of the rails, utilities and South American Governments.

There were indications that the offerings of corporate and municipal issues amounting to more than $18,000,000 had drawn some attention away from the listed market. The total was the largest in several weeks, and confirmed reports that after sleeping for several months while quoted values were sharply reduced, the new financing market would respond to the confidence restorative that rising prices instill.

Some observers assert that the recovery made by bonds since Dec. 17, when 2½ months of liquidation ended, has never been equaled for the extent of the rise and consistency. The market had virtually no competition from new financing, and a hope is cherished in Wall Street that no one will upset the apple cart.

The advance in Latin-American bonds this week has served to revive interest in foreign loans to a considerable extent, and the volume of trading in a miscellaneous list has not been rivaled in a long time.

DIVIDENDS

Tri-Utilities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the cumulative preferred stock, $3 series with stock purchase privilege, payable Feb. 1, 1931, to stock of record Jan. 15.

Chase National Bank of New York as depositary on Jan. 23 will distribute a dividend of 96.6 cents a share to holders of American shares of Shell Transport & Trading Company, Ltd., of record Jan. 15.

Dictaphone Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing the issue on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. Dividend is payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 13.

King's County Trust Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $20, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Ford Motor Company of Belgium declared a dividend for the 12 months of 1930 of 75 francs, less tax, compared with 65 francs in 1929 for 14 months.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the regular monthly dividend of 8 cents, payable Jan. 28 to stock of record Jan. 14.

American Machine & Foundry declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 22.

Tidewater Associated Oil Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Bankers Trust Company of New York, depositary of certain shares of Rand Mines, Limited, has been advised of the declaration of an interim dividend of 40 per cent, equivalent to 2s. per ordinary share and 8s. per American share, each American share representing 5% deposited ordinary shares.

New England Trust Company of Boston, Mass., declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $10 and an extra of $5, both payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Mullins Manufacturing declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Bankers Trust Company, depositary of certain shares of Rand Mines, Ltd., has been advised of the declaration of an interim dividend of 40 per cent, equivalent to two shillings an ordinary share and five shillings an American share, each American share representing 5% deposited ordinary shares.

New England Trust Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $10 and the extra of $5 a share, both payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 1. Six months and a year ago similar payments were made.

WORLD COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The 1930 world cotton crop was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture at 26,162,000 bales of 478 pounds net as compared with 26,300,000 bales produced in the season beginning Aug. 1, 1929.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Stock	Div. In $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
48¾	4	Abitibi		4600	5¾	5	5	-¼
90½	30	Abitibi pf		100	49½	49½	49½	-½
110½	101¾	Ab & Str pf		110	101½	101½	101½	
18¾	15¼	Adams Exp	1.60	1600	16¾	16¼	16¼	-¼
34⅝	23	Addressograph	1.40	2600	31½	30½	31	+¾
23¾	3½	Adv-Rumely		1000	3½	3½	3½	
1	½	Thumada		2100	¾	¾	¾	
126⅝	87½	Air Reduc	.37	1600	102½	99½	101½	+2½
30	6¾	Airway El	.60	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3⅛	⅝	Ajax Rubber		3100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6¾	4	Alaska Jun		2100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
13½	7	Albany PWP		100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
72	40	1.80f		100	61	61	61	-1
33½	8¾	Alleghany		5400	21¾	20¾	21	+¼
38⅝	24	Alleghany pf		400	32	32	32	
38⅝	37½	Allegh Pt pf xl		600	37½	37½	37½	-½
248	170½	Allied Chem		4200	211	208	211	+3
136¼	120¾	Allied Ch pf		100	126	126	126	
28	17½	Allis-Chal		2000	21¾	20¾	21	+¾
48¾	34	Al. Pet Com		1000	39½	38½	39	+¾
31½	16½	Amerada		3100	18¾	18	18	-¼
10⅜	7	Am Ag Ch		2100	9½	9¼	9¼	-¼
19⅝	13½	Am Ag Ch pf		100	18	18	18	
97⅞	45½	Am Bk Note	.31	100	21½	21	21	-½
42	3¼	Am Beet S		3400	5¾	5¾	5¾	-¼
218	118	Am Brake pf		14000	16	16	16	
21¾	6¼	Am Brake pf		400	130	130	130	-1
84	38	Am Br Boy		400	9¾	9	9	-¾
180½	104¾	Am Br Sv pf		200	47	47½	47½	+½
150¼	140¼	Am Can		12100	114¾	113	113¾	-¼
42¼	24½	Am Can pf		100	148	148	148	
68¾	37	Am Car & F		400	53	52	52	-1
40¾	27	Am Chain		300	33	33	33	
35⅜	35	Am Chicle	.25	1300	41	40	40	-¾
30¾	8	Am Com Alc		800	9¾	9¼	9¼	-¼
1	⅛	Am Ex Trf		800	10	9	9	-¾
101¾	25	Am & Frgn		800	10	9	9	-¾
31¾	11	Am & Frgn pf		21100	22½	22	22	-½
111½	94	Am & For S		300	98	97	97	-1
32⅝	5½	Am & For S pf		200	99½	98	98½	-½
34⅞	8¾	Am Hawaii	.10	400	10½	10	10	-½
141⅝	24¾	Am Hide pf		300	65	65	65	
47⅞	27⅝	Am Ice		400	27¾	27	27½	-½
55⅜	16	Am Ice pf		200	77	77	77	
4	½	Am Int Corp		3000	20¾	20¾	21⅛	+⅜
30⅝	19¼	Am La Fr		400	3	3	3	
51½	13½	Am Locc		3200	39¾	35⅝	38¾	+3¼
85	20	Am Mm Mach & Met		600	3	3¼	4	+¼
119¾	36⅛	Am Metals		2700	40	38	38¾	-¼
167	90	Am Nat G pf		60	38	38¼	38¼	
87⅞	74⅛	Am P &L		200	86¾	86¾	86¾	-¼
89½	74¾	Am P&L pf A		500	80	80	80	
39¾	18	Am P&L pf st		300	30½	30½	30½	-½
100⅞	38	Am Radiat		3400	18¾	17½	18¾	+1¼
67⅜	52¼	Am Roll Mill		9700	38¾	38¾	38¾	
3⅜	⅞	Am Saf Raz		3300	6½	6	6	-¼
84½	35	Am Ship		300	¾	¾	¾	
79¼	37½	Am Ship Bld		30	41	41	41	
52¼	22¾	Am Smelt		3800	43¾	4	4	-4
58⅝	38¾	Am SU Fnd		400	28	27¾	28	-¼
49⅞	30¾	Am Stores		200	37½	37	37½	-½
110	95	Am Sugar		400	50	50	50	
37½	18	Am Sugar pf		100	100¼	100¼	100¼	
274¼	170¾	Am Tel&T		1000	17	17	17	
125⅞	47¾	Am Tob B		8500	136¾	134¼	136⅝	+1¾
20¼	5½	Am Wat W		4500	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
44⅝	15⅝	Am Wool		300	30¼	30¼	30¼	-¼
9	1¾	Am Wool pf		6400	3¾	3½	3½	-¼
44⅝	10¼	Am Writ ct		1400	5¼	5	5	-¼
17⅞	3⅝	Am Writ pf		100	15	15	15	-1
63¼	19	Am Zinc		500	8½	8½	8½	
29¼	13⅞	Anac Wire		1000	17	17	17	-¼
37⅛	10⅝	Anaconda		38700	33¾	31¾	33⅛	+1¼
61½	26	Andes Cop		100	44¾	43¾	44⅜	+¾
82⅝	60	Arch Dan		900	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅝
8⅝	2¾	Armour D pf		300	71½	69	71½	+2½
27⅜	7¾	Arm Ill A		4000	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38¼	13½	Arm Ill B		1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	
65	25¼	Arm Ill pf		1400	34¾	33¾	34¾	+¾
133⅛	3½	Arnold Cons		300	4	3¾	4	
20½	4¼	Art Loom		300	4	3¾	4	
28⅜	20½	Art Metals	1.60	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¾
46⅛	20	Asso Apparel		100	20½	20½	20½	
50½	19	Asso Dry G		400	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¼
51	30	Asso Oil		1300	34¼	33¾	34¼	+¼
242⅛	168	Atchison		1200	30	30	30	
108¾	100	Atchison pf		1200	189¾	188	189¾	+1
115¾	95½	Atl Coast L		1000	105½	105	105½	
51⅞	16⅝	Atl Refin		200	115	113	115	+1
37	7	Atlas Stores		3100	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¾
263⅜	60¾	Auburn Auto		7800	113¾	108¼	110¾	-2
7	1¾	Austin N		100	2	2	2	
9⅞	2⅞	Avition		2000	4¼	3¾	3¾	-⅛

—B—

38	19¾	Baldwin		4500	23¾	22¾	23⅝	+⅞
116	84	Baldwin pf		10	91½	91½	91½	
122¾	55⅞	Balt & O		1100	78¾	77½	78⅛	+⅜
64⅞	70¼	Balt & O pf		1100	78¾	77½	77½	-1
140¼	101¾	Bamber wf	6½	60	106	106	106	
64½	50	Bangor & A	3½	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	-¼
34	8¾	Barnsdall A		2400	15	14¾	14¾	-¼
92	62	Beatrice		300	67	66	66	-1
6¾	2¼	Belding H		100	2½	2½	2½	
57⅜	14¼	Bendix		1800	19¼	18¾	19	+¼
56¼	30¾	Best & Co		600	34¾	33¾	34¾	+¾
110¾	47¾	Beth Steel		1000	78¾	77½	78¾	+1¾
134	113¾	Beth Steel pf		10600	116¾	115¾	116¾	+1¾
41⅜	23	Blaw Knox		100	116¾	115¾	116¾	+1¾
69	15¾	Bohn Alum		3600	35¾	24½	25⅝	+1⅛
78	58½	Bon Ami A		400	33	32½	33	
99⅝	66¾	Borden		300	60	60	60	
56⅛	15	Borg Warner		2900	31½	30¼	30¼	-¾
25⅜	12½	Briggs		2000	22½	22	22½	+¼
22¾	1⅜	Brockway		1000	19	18½	18¾	-⅛
73⅜	55⅛	Bklyn Man T		100	3¾	3½	3¾	-⅛
85⅜	82	Bklyn Man pf		300	60¾	60½	60½	-¾
178¼	98½	Bklyn Un G		200	85	87	87	+1
36⅝	5¼	Bruns Term		200	110	108½	110	109½
31⅛	11⅝	Bucyrus		200	7	7	7	-¼
43	21	Bucy cv pf		4000	15	15	15	
16¾	3	Budd Mfg		200	20	18	18	-1¼
14⅜	6¾	Budd Wheel		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
94	8½	Bullard		400	9¼	9½	9½	
110½	25½	Burns Br A		300	18½	18	18⅜	-⅛
35	3	Burns Br B		200	50	49¾	49¾	-¼
42½	21½	Bush Term		200	110	108½	110	109½
110	97	Bush T deb		200	23½	23¾	23½	-¼
4¾	1¼	Butte Cop	.50	1000	103½	101	103½	+2
5½	2	Butte & Sup		400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
29⅝	10	Butterick		100	1	1	1	
112⅞	33¼	Byers		2800	44¾	43¼	44¾	+1

—C—

77½	41¼	Calif Pack		300	46¼	46½	46⅝	+⅛
2½	⅝	Callahan		100	¾	¾	¾	
30	10	Campbell		100	13	13	13	
59½	29⅝	Calu & Ariz		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼
82¾	75	Calu & Hecla		400	38	37	37	-¾
75¾	30½	Canada Dry		1100	33½	32¾	33¼	+¼
52¼	35¼	Can Pac	2½	3000	32½	32¼	32¼	-¼
34¼	16⅛	Canno Mills	1.60	3000	32½	31¾	32	-¼
28¾	7⅜	Capital Adm		300	18⅛	18	18	-⅛
42	29½	Capital A pf		200	111	11	11½	
382¾	60¼	Case Thresh		100	31¾	31¼	31¾	+¼
133	114¾	Case Th pf		14000	81¾	80¾	81½	+¾
79⅜	22	Caterpillar		90	13	13	13	
75	24	Cav-Dbbs pf		1900	31¾	31	31¾	
12	3	Celotex ct		200	24¼	24	24	
60	3	Celotex		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20¾	8½	Celanese		200	8¼	8	8	-¼
36⅛	18	Cen Agurirs		200	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
69½	51	Cent Rib pf		3000	24¾	22½	23½	+¾
66⅝	21	Cerro de P		30	59	59	59	
15⅞	2	Cert-Teed		1500	24½	23¾	24	-¼
67½	14⅜	Checker Cab		300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
82⅜	32¾	Ches Corp		600	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¼
31⅛	32½	Ches & Ohio		1400	43½	43¼	43¼	-¼
16		Chi & Alton		3000	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17¾	4¾	Chi Gt West		800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
52⅜	12	Chi Gt W pf		200	6¾	6¾	6¾	-⅛
26¾	4¼	Chi M&SP		1300	21½	20¼	21½	+1¼
46¼	7⅜	Chi M&SP pf		2200	8¼	7¾	8¼	+⅝
88½	22½	Chi & NW		6500	13¼	13	13¼	-⅛
57	7¾	Chi Pneu		100	38	38	38	
85⅛	23¾	Chi Pneu pf	3½	3500	12¾	10½	11⅜	+⅝
125⅛	45¼	Chi RI	7	700	27	26½	27	+¾
104⅜	81	Chi RI 6%		300	55	55	55	
32½	10½	Chick Cot O		200	87	87	87	
67⅝	22¾	Childs	2	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	
43	14¼	Chrysler		400	38	35½	37⅝	+1⅝
49	32¾	City Ice	3.00f	8800	17½	16¾	17½	+¾
98¾	77½	City Ice pf	6½	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	-1¼
13¼	2½	City Store		50	80	79	79	-1
42	20	City Stor A	3½	300	4	3½	4	+⅛
28	5	Cl CC&SL pf		10	21¼	21¼	21½	+⅜
191¾	133¼	Col Bea Oil		400	10¾	10	10¾	
52⅜	48½	Coca Cola		1300	151½	148¼	151½	+2¾
77	18¾	Colo FE		200	50¾	52	52	-½
136½	100	Colo2F&I pf		400	26¼	23¾	25¾	-¾
87	30¾	Colum Gas		10	105	105	105	
199	65¼	Col Carbon		5000	36¾	35¾	36⅞	-⅛
37¾	7¾	Col Graph		700	83½	81¾	82½	-⅝
40¾	15½	Com Cred		6400	23¾	23	23¾	
44⅞	20½	Com Cred A		500	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¼
55	21¾	Com Cred pf		200	36¼	35	35½	
38	14	Com Inv Tr		100	27¼	27	27	-¼
44⅞	20½	Com Sol		4100	16¾	15¾	16	-¼
20¼	5¼	Comwlth So	.80	15100	9¾	9	9¼	-¼
102¾	66½	Comwlth So 6pf		600	95¾	94½	95¼	
19¾	6½	Congoleum		900	7¾	7¾	7¾	-⅛
27⅜	7¾	Con Film		300	17¾	17¾	17¾	-⅛
38¼	13½	Con Film pf		300	17¾	17¼	17¼	-⅜
136⅞	44¾	Con Gas		4000	86¾	85¼	86¼	+¾
62	30	Con Gas pf		300	103½	103½	103½	+1
44⅞	20½	Con Oil		200	38½	38¼	38½	+¼
25	21¾	Con Prod	1.00f	100	27¼	27	27	
38	14	Con Sol		4100	16¾	15¾	16	-¼
20¼	.80	Consmith So		15100	9¾	9	9¼	-¼
102¾	66½	Consmith

CANADA AWAITS NEW IMPETUS FOR RECOVERY

Farm Buying Power Reduced—Retail Sales Decline —Pig Iron Output Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 5—While moderate gains have been recorded in some quarters in recent weeks, there are still some factors in the Canadian economic situation which are holding back a general recovery of business and industry.

With low prices prevailing for agricultural products the buying power of the farmer has been considerably reduced. Factories producing farm machinery have been operating on extremely low schedules, and the movement of industrial machinery, with the exception of hydraulic equipment, has shown an abrupt decline.

Automotive parts and accessories continue to sell well, but there is very little demand for new or used cars. Sales of structural steel and cement are reported to be less than 50 per cent of the total at the beginning of 1930.

Shoe Output Holding Up

There has been a little more activity during the last few weeks in logging and mining, and more workers also have been employed by textile mills and chemical plants.

Hides and leather and paper and paper products are selling fairly well. Shoe factories in the Province of Quebec are maintaining production approximately at the same level as during the last three months, but Ontario plants are working on reduced schedules.

The activity imparted to retail business by Christmas shopping was very satisfactory, but there has been a notable falling off in the volume of sales during the last week.

Hardware dealers in all parts of the Dominion report that during Christmas week moderately priced lines were in good demand. Hardware manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers state that their sale of electrical appliances held to good volume, while sporting goods recorded an active movement.

An encouraging feature is that the seasonable falling off in employment throughout the Dominion in December was on a smaller scale than in the same month of 1929. With the contrast between conditions in Canada and those in other countries in mind, it is evident that employment is being maintained at relatively high levels. An important feature of the situation is the large increase in work on public undertakings for the relief of unemployment.

Building Boom in Winnipeg

The coming year will witness a building boom in the Winnipeg district. The program will involve an expenditure of $30,000,000, including $5,000,000 for new industries and extensions; $4,700,000 for hydroelectric extensions and the completion of hydroprojects started last year; $1,500,000 for three new bridges; $4,500,000 on railway projects; $1,900,000 on extensions to the municipal and privately owned central heating plants, and $9,000,000 for miscellaneous building.

After recording five successive monthly declines, the production of pig iron showed a gain for November, 1930. The output in that month amounted to 46,360 long tons, or a daily average of 1545 tons, as compared to the October output of 40,079 tons, or a daily average of 1293 tons.

The demand for hydraulic machinery and equipment is still at a high level. Orders for turbines having a total productive capacity of 243,000 horsepower have been received by the Dominion Engineering Works from the West Kootenay Power Company, the Gatineau Power Company and the Shawinigan Water & Power Company.

Paper Exports Lower

Exports of pulp and paper in November were valued at $13,373,608. This was a decline of $1,700,000 from the previous month and was $4,600,000 less than the total for November, 1929. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, the exports of pulp and paper were valued at $162,106,864, a decrease of $19,359,362 when compared with the like period in 1929.

Mining in British Columbia came through the trying times of 1930 with a remarkably high production figure and with its organization unimpaired, according to year-end figures. These show that while the value of mineral production dropped to $55,164,515 from the figure of $68,245,443 in 1929, the quantity production of ores was the greatest in the history of the Province.

The weekly report of the grain situation by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange bears out the hopes of better business next year: January bookings have increased considerably. Total exports to date this season are 29,926,000 bushels, while the total at this time last year was 14,641,000 bushels.

BLAW KNOX CO.

For 11 months ended Nov. 30 Blaw Knox Company net after charges was $2,418,476, equal to $1.82 a share on 1,322,395 shares. December net probably was about $300,000, which would bring per-share earnings for 1930 to approximately $2. For 1929 net totaled $2,824,725, equal to $2.16 a share on 1,309,727 shares.

GENERAL AMERICAN INVESTORS

General American Investors Company, Incorporated, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $3,395,383 after interest, amortization and taxes, etc., compared with net profit of $4,873,483 in 1929. Aggregate market value as of Dec. 31 of securities owned was less than cost of $32,163,901 by $9,458,182.

AMUSEMENTS

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326 GOOD SEATS AT $1.00

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Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Eve., "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan"; Sat. Eve., "Good Hope"; Mon. Eve., "Sunny Morning," "Women Have Their Way."

FRITZ LEIBER
In Shakespearean Repertoire
Week of Jan. 5th: Fri., "JULIUS CAESAR"; Sat. Mat., "MACBETH"; Night, "HAMLET."
Evs. 8:30. $1 to $3. Mats. 2:30, $1 to $2.50
AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49th, West of B'way

WILLIAM BOLITHO'S Play
OVERTURE
LONGACRE Thea., W. 48th St. Lan. 3-9626
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Today and Wed., 2:40

"The Season's Finest Novelty"
"FIRST NIGHT"
"DIVERTING and DIFFERENT" —Evening Telegram
ELTINGE W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Helen Hayes in Petticoat Influence
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE 6-0670
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Today, Wed., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

MIDNIGHT
GUILD THEATRE
52nd, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:50

SHUBERT THEA., 44TH STREET, W. OF B'WAY
Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play MEET MY SISTER

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
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Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE
Evs. 8:50 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
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41st, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	82	82
Alleghany 5s rct	81	81
Alleghany 5s '50	83½	82
Am Dec Sugar 6s '35	43	43
Am Chain (Del) 5s '33	98¾	98¾
Am For Pow 6s	82	82
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	84	84
Am Metals 5½s	89½	89½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	90
Am Sugar Refining 6s'37	104½	104¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '29	120¼	120
Am T&T col 5s '46	109¾	109
Am T&T 5s '65	109¾	109½
Am T&T 5s '66	109¾	109½
Am T&T 5s '69	108¾	108½
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	89¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93½
Atch T&SF 5½s	117¾	117½
All Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	87	87
B&O 1st 4s '48	97¼	97
B&O 4s Tol & C div '30	85	85
B&O 4½s '33	100¾	100½
B&O 4½s '60	100¾	100½
B&O 4½s cv	98½	98½
B&O ref 5s '96	103¾	103½
B&O 5s series D	103½	103½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¾	104¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '43	89¾	89½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	104	103½
Beth Steel 7½s '42	120½	120½
Boston & Me 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Boston & Me 4s '67	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr 5s '68	99½	99½
Bklyn Un 5s '50	104¾	104½
Bklyn Un 6s '40	107¾	107½
Buff R & P 4½s 1st '37	97½	97½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101½	101½
Cal Fruit Pack 5s	90¼	90¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	40	40
Can Nat Ry4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104½
Can North deb 6½s '40	116¾	116¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88½	88
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Can New Eng 4s '61	86	86
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	33½	33½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	90¾	90¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	73½	73
Chi R & Q 5½s Ill div '49	98	98
Chile Exp 1st 5s '42	48	48
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¼	68¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	34½	34
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	75½	75½
Chi & NW 5½s '37	80½	80½
Chi & NW 4½s '87	80½	80
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	98¾	98¾
Chi R&P 4½s A	83	83
Chi R&P 4½s cv	91¾	91
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	89½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Cin T 4½s	104½	104½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91¼	91
Colo & So rfg 4½s '39 1st	101¾	101¾
Colonial Oil 5s	84½	84
Columbus Pow 4½s	96¾	96¾
Com 4s Antilla 7½s '30	18	16
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	104¾	104¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104¾	104¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96¾	96¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9¼	7¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	57½	57
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	83	83½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90½	90½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84	84
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104¾
Erie 5s '67	83¾	82
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	92	92
Flak Rubber 8s '41	31	31
Fla East Coast 5s '74	39½	39½
Gen Baking 5½s	98	98
Gen Pet 5s '40	102½	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	93	93
Godchaux 6s	94½	94
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	103¼	103¼
Goodyear 5s '57	90	87½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	77	77
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	111	111
Great Northern 4½s '77 H	89¼	89½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	118¼	118¼
Green Bay & West deb B	18	18
Hudson Coal 5s '62	87½	87½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	70	70
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Cen 4½s '66	94	94
Ind Limestone 6s '40	98	98
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	70	70
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	92	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	93½	93½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	89½	89½
Int Paper 5s '55	93½	93½
Int Tel 4½s '39	83	83
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	86½	86½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	89	89
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '53	105½	104½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	101¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	90	90
Lake Shore 7s '28	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore 7s MS deb 4s '31	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	89	89
Loew's Inc 6s '41	103½	103
Met WS 4s	72½	73½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	98½	98½
Meade Co rwy	99	99
McCormick (British R.) 6s '34	101¾	101
Met Water 5½s	78	78
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	93	93
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73½	73
Mo Pac 5s F '77	89¾	89
Mo Pac 5½s '49	89½	89½
Mo Pac 5s H '77	89½	89½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	104½
Montreal Tram cst 5s '41	98¼	98¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81¾	81½
Morris & Essex 3½	107½	107½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100½
N O Terminal 4½ '53	81	81
NYC&HR con 4s '98	87	87
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103¼	103½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¾	108
NYC L E&W con 3½s '39	54¼	54¼
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	103	104½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	7	7
NY State High 4½s	112	112
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	102½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	96	96
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	70	85½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	103¾	103½
Ont Sve 5½s	91¾	91¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	86	85
Ore Short Ln R & N 4s '61	94¾	94¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	97
Pac Gas Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Para Rubber 5½s	89	85½
Park-Lex Leasehold 4½s '53	69	69½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94¾	94½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58¾	57
Pat Pass 5s	105½	105½
Penn RR con 4s sts '48	98¾	98½
Penn RR 4½s D	97¾	97½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	103	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103½	103½
Penn RR 6s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s	110¾	110¾
Penn RR gold 4½s '70	100½	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105¼	105½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	100¾	100¾
Pere Marquette 4½s	101	100¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90½	90½
Phil Co 5s '47	101¼	100¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '72	83¾	83¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	81¼	81
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96½	95½
Pitts CC&StL 6½s '77	101½	101½
Port Gen Elec 8s '35	102	102
Postal Tel of Cable 5s '53	68	67¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	74	73
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Pub Svc E&G 1870	103	103
Punta Alegre Sug 7s chase ct	11½	10½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	93	92½
Purity Baking 5s '43	93¼	93¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102½	102¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	102½	102½
Revere Cop & B 6s	100	100
Remington Arms cf 6s '37	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90¾	90¼
Richfield Oil 6s	94¾	94
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	90	89½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	93	93
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105¾	105¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100¼	100¼
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99	98¾
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	47	47
StL & SF 4s A '50	86	85½
StL & SF 4½s '78	84¾	83½
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
StL & SF gen 6s '31	100¾	100¾
StP&M con 4s '38	98	98
StP&M 1st 5s '49	104¾	104¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97¼	97½
StP Union Depot rfg 6s '72	110	110
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '58	100	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 5s '43	99	99
Seaboard All rfg 4s '59	18¼	18¼
Seaboard AL adj 5s '49	8	8
Seaboard AL con 5s '49	19¼	18
Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s A '35	11	10
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	90	90
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91¼	89½
Shell Union 5s '47	88	88
Shell Union 1s ct ww	97¾	96¾
Shubert Theater 6s '45	33	30
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	91	91
Smith A O 6½s '36	103¾	103¾
So Pacific col 4s '49	87	87
So Pacific rfg 4s '56	87½	87½
So Pacific 4½s '68	88¾	88½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	90½	89½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101½	101¼
So Ry gen 5s '56	88½	87½
So Ry con 5s '94	108¾	108¾
So Ry gen 6s '56	113	113¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117½	117
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Spang Chal 7s '47	102	102
Spokane I R 5s '55	64½	64½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	64	62
Tenn Cen 6s	91	91
Texas Corp 5s '44	101½	101¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112½	111¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100	99
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	46¾
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30	30
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	94	94
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93½
US Rubber 5s '47	73½	73½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¾	101¾
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106	105
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	78½	75
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81½	80½
Va Ry 5s '62	103½	103¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	107¾	107¼
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	100¾	100¾
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	87¼	87½
Wabash 4½s '78	89	88½
Wabash 5s '39	98	98
Wabash 5s '75	100¼	100
Wabash 5s D	94½	94½
Walworth 6s '45	73¼	73½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104	104
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	15	15
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39 stm	15	15
Warner Bros Pict 6s	73½	72½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106¼	106¼
West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93½
Western Electric 5s '44	105	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96¾	96¾
Western Un 5s D 4½s '50	101	101
Western Un 5s '51	104	104
Western Un 5½s '56	108	106½
Western Un 5s '60	104	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s A '53	90	90
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	101¾
Winsch R Arms 7½s '41	83	83
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	89½	87½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¾	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Tot. S	Tot. $
3½s '47	101.28	101.31	101.28	101.30	130	130
1st 4¼s '32	103.3	103.3	103	103	108	111
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.27	103.24	103.27	103.26	103.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24	103.24
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104	104	104	104.27	104.27
4th 4¼s '38	103.27	103	103	103	103.27	103.27

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioq Dept 8s '57	79¾	79½
Adriatic 7s '52	97	97
Abyssinia 8s '48	88	87
Alpine Mon Sil 7s '55	98	98
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	54	50½
Antioquia 7s A '45	60	59
Antioquia 7s B '45	58	55¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	55	55
Antioquia III	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91¾	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¾	90
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91¾	90
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90¾	90
Australia 4½s '29-'56	74½	73¾
Australia 5s '55	74½	73¾
Australia 5s '57	74½	73¾
Austria 7s '43	93	93
Austrian Gov 7s '52	100½	100
Austria (Lower) 7½s '43	98¾	98¾
Batavian Pet 4½ '42	84¾	84¾
Belgium (King) 6½ '55	103	103
Belgium (King) 8½ '49	107¾	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '45	110¾	110¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 6s '41	107¾	107¾
Berlin 6s '58	69½	69¼
Berlin Elec 6s	68	68
Bogota (City) 8s '45	82	82
Bolivia 7s '58	31	30½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	31½	31½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	44	44
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	64	63
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	63½	63
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63½	63
Brazil (US) 8s '41	83½	83
Bremen 7s '35	93¾	92¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	87	87
Caldas (Dep) 7½s '46	82	81
Canda (Dom) 5½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	82	82
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	71¾	70¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	80½	80½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	74½	74
Chile (Rep) 6s '20	78	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	73	78
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	77	77
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	77	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	76	76
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	80¼	80½
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	76	76
Chilean Loan 7s	75	75
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27½	27½
Colegnia (City) 6½s '50	73½	73½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	59	58
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	59	59
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	63	63
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	59	59
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	64½	64
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94¼	94½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	98	98
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	75	75
Cuba (Rep) 5s '(04) '44	97½	97¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	99	99
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97	96¾
Duke Power 6s '66	103	103
Dutch Ei 6s '47	101½	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	60¼	60¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105½	105½
Frankfort 6½s	75½	75
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¾	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	82	81
German 7s '49	102½	101¾
Ger Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83¾	81½
Ger Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	72
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75	71½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	84	82
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '53 rets	71	70¼
Germ In Pow 6½s '50	77½	77½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	83½	82¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	93½	93½
Germ Gov Int 6½s '65	74½	73½
Gisa 8s '46	98½	98½
Greek 6s '68	64½	64½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	89¾	89¾
Helsingfors 6½s	81¼	81½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100¼	100
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	83	82
Hungary Mun 7s '46	74½	74½
Iseder Steel 6s '48	75½	75½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91	91
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	83½	83½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96
Jan (Con Pwr) 7s '42	92	92
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	103½	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	77½	77½
Karstadt 6s '43	67	65½
Krueger & Toll 5s '50 ww	92	91¼
Lombard El 7s '52 sw	81	81
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	49¾	48½
Meridionale El 7s '57	90	90
Mtg Mill Bnk 7s '50 x-w	82½	82½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93¾	93¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	91½	91½
New South Wales 5s '57	89	87
New South Wales 5s '58	87	87
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway Bank 5s '57	101¾	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '53	101	101
Norway (KiKng) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	106½	106
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¾	103½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96½	96½
Nuremberg 6s '52	70	69½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	33¾	33¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	95¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '56	93¾	93½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Oslo Gas 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90½	90½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104½
Paris-Orleans 1st ctf 7s '58	106½	106½
Paris-Orleans 8½s '58	106½	106½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	49½	49½

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Nameless Nobody

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part I

GYP leaned his arms over the top bar of the gate and looked listlessly at the fields ahead of him, stretching gradually down toward the farm buildings among the trees. The day had been long and he was dispirited. He had risen early before the sun was up, and had gone about his work, milking, cleaning up the yard, feeding the hens, bringing in fresh hay from the barn, and various other duties.

But as the day wore on he began to feel an acute sense of uselessness, a not-wanted feeling which had often troubled him of late. The farmer had three big sons of his own as well as a wife and daughter, and the fact that Gyp was given work to do did not mean that there was no one else to do it.

"A charity, that's what it is," he kept repeating to himself. "It would be easier for them all if I wasn't here, and then they wouldn't have to keep me."

His eyes wandered to a small stone hut in a corner of the field. It was in that hut, 15 years ago, that the farmer had found him, a small, helpless, little boy, barely a year old. The farmer had carried him to his wife, and as no one had claimed him they brought him up. So far as he knew he did not legally belong to anyone, and kind as his foster parents had been, he could not help realizing that he only added to a burden which at times was heavy. But what was he to do? Except for his small weekly allowance, he had no money, and what he knew of farming was his only trade.

A bird flew from a bush at his side and lighted on the top branch of a tree, where, after pausing for a second or two to take its bearings, it tried out a few notes of a song.

Bird Notes

Gyp listened attentively. He knew the notes well—a double call followed by a short trill. When the bird paused he imitated the song almost mechanically, opening his throat in a way he had discovered when quite a small boy. The notes he produced were of the same quality as those of the bird's, the intervals between them being exact in every detail.

He waited until the bird had left the tree, and then vaulting the gate he made his way along the inner side of the hedge. A yellow hammer, already there, accompanied him down one side of the field and along the lower end, singing as it flew from twig to twig.

It was a peculiarly difficult song to imitate, the long-drawn-out final note having a certain wheeze that had long baffled the boy, but as he went striding through the rough grass, he quite accidentally found the secret, and, pushing open the door which led from the stable yard into the kitchen, he called out: "Listen to the yellow hammer—I've got it at last!"

Bess was coming in from the parlor where she was serving a party of holiday-makers with tea, and she paused before setting down the tray to listen.

"A little bit of bread but no chee-ee-es," she sang in imitation. "You've got it, Gyp, it's a yellow hammer to the life!"

The boy flung his hat down on the table where he found the remains of a meal awaiting him.

"Your supper's in the oven keeping hot," said the farmer's wife, busying herself in the larder.

Bess had disappeared into the parlor again, and when she returned she crept up behind Gyp mysteriously.

"They want you to go in and whistle for them," she said with a subdued titter. "They heard you doing the yellow hammer just now. Go on, Gyp—I said you would."

She gave the boy a push toward the parlor door, but he hung back.

"I can't," he protested nervously. "I can't whistle that way—just because someone asks me to. I—"

"You are a big silly," said Bess. "Whatever will they think of you!" And before he knew what she was doing he found himself projected unceremoniously into the parlor and the door pulled to behind him.

The farmer's wife looked over her shoulder with a laugh.

"What an idea!" she said. "I hope he does it properly."

Wookton Workhouse

"Listen!" whispered Bess. She was still holding the handle of the door. "He's doing the lark. That's one of his best. There it goes—higher, and higher, and higher—"

The sound of clapping was heard, followed by a good deal of talking, and then the door opened and Gyp reappeared, his cheeks glowing with excitement.

"They've asked me to whistle at a concert," he announced.

The farmer's wife looked up with interest. "At a concert?" she repeated. "What concert?"

"Next Thursday, at Wookton Workhouse."

Bess gave a sudden quick laugh. "Wookton Workhouse! Oh Gyp!" she exclaimed. "I thought it was going to be a proper concert in London or somewhere. I thought you were going to make your name and become famous."

"Be quiet, Bess, they'll hear you," cautioned her mother. "Go and see if they've finished their meal; they've been long enough over it in all conscience."

Despite what Bess had said, Gyp felt highly elated. He had pleased his first audience and felt confident he would please his second. The Governor of the Workhouse who was making the arrangements told him to come in his farm clothes so as to give the impression of being out of doors, and promised that a car should fetch him. "Some of the inmates have been in the Institute so long they have forgotten what a bird's song is like," he had said; "if they can listen to you they will feel as if they are in th fields again."

Gyp could think of nothing else, and for the first time in his life he had the happy feeling of being really wanted. He was to give two performances, one in the first and the other in the second part of the program, and he spent much time trying to decide which imitations to open with.

At last Thursday arrived and with it the concert. The car drove up to the front door punctually, and Gyp took the one empty seat, and found himself spinning out of the gates and down the Wookton Road. The Workhouse was a big, dreary-looking building in the center of the town, and the boy shivered involuntarily as he passed from one corridor to another on the way to the concert room.

The Governor greeted him warmly, and he was shown into a small anteroom at the back of the platform, where the various artists were gathered. He looked round him eagerly. There was no one the least like himself, but for some reason he could not account for, he had no sense of shyness. "They will feel as if they are in the fields," he said to himself again and again. "Some of them have forgotten what a bird's song is like."

His name was third on the program, and when his turn came the Governor took him on to the platform to introduce him. The room was packed with feeble-looking old men. Gyp did not hear what was being said; the sight of those strange old faces had filled him with a sudden overwhelming pity. He, who had spent his life in the open air with all the young things of the country, the lambs, the budding flowers, the early blades of corn, the nesting birds, the crescent moon, had never realized that such a condition could possibly exist. And then the introduction came to an end and he found himself standing there alone.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday.]

The Blacksmith of Vilna

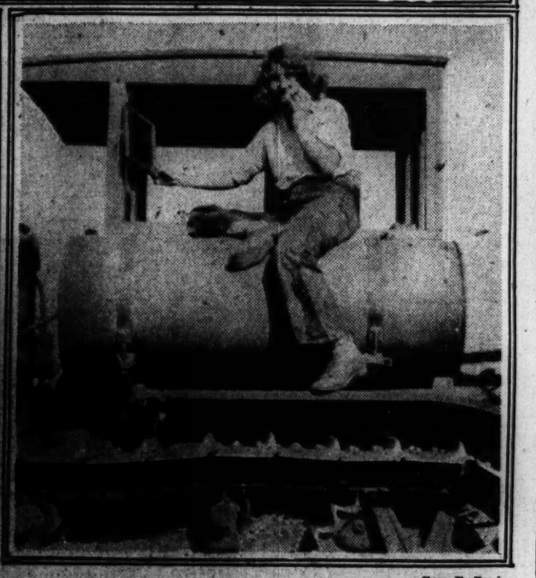
"The Blacksmith of Vilna," by Eric P. Kelly. Pictures made in Vilna by Angela Prusaynaka. (The Macmillan Co. $2.50.)

"The Blacksmith of Vilna" is another fascinating story of Poland by Eric P. Kelly, the author of "The Trumpeter of Krakow," which won the Newberry Medal for 1929. It is with the year 1832 that this later book deals—that year of dark tragedy for Poland, when the revolution against Tsar Nicholas of Russia had failed.

In the old town of Vilna the scene is laid, or rather in the blacksmith's shop at the edge of the forest on its outskirts. Here the Russian soldiers capture Stefan, the hero, and it is from here that he started his flight to the strange and romantic forest.

The story of the crown, the pride of Poland, is also interwoven with the tale of the blacksmith's shop and with the mysterious fires of the Lithuanian forest. In the heart of the forest the patriots await the unknown messenger who has the crown in his keeping. This circlet of pure gold, without jewels or other adornment was a precious and mysterious symbol to the Polish people. It symbolized the unity of the patriots' beloved country and without it no czar or king could reign over them. To this day the Polish crown is hidden or lost. It is almost impossible to say which.

This book will be eagerly read by boys and girls in their teens and by grown-ups as well who will enjoy the thrill and romance of its pages, and its vivid background of history.



These Four Girls of Sherman County, Oregon, Operate The Harvesting Outfit Shown in the Upper Picture With as Much Ease and Skill as the Men Folk (Almost). The Tractor is Driven by Lavon Sayre, the Truck Driver is Althea Powell, While Her Two Sisters, Patricia and Jean, Are Head Tender and Separator Tender. Lower Right—Lavon Sayre, 14-Year-Old Driver of Tractor.

Geo. F. Paul

Four Oregon Girls Handle Big Threshing Outfit

SHERMAN COUNTY, Oregon, can feel safe in saying that it is one of the few spots on the face of the globe where four girls with an average age of only 15¼ years have handled a big harvesting combine in the harvest fields. Little wonder that these girls feel quite proud of their achievement. They felt sure that they could run the big outfit themselves if they only had the chance. Day after day they trained themselves for their great purpose, for when they had once made up their minds to do it, the matter was settled as far as they were concerned.

Now there were only three of the Powell girls, Althea, Patricia and Jean, but their nearest neighbor is Lavon Sayre and although she is only 14 years old, she is big and strong for her age. So they arranged for Lavon to come over to their ranch and take lessons in driving the tractor. She proved a ready pupil and after a vigorous course of instruction she caught on to the knack of handling the big outfit as it plowed its steady course over the shoulders of the rolling hills, down into the gullies and up the far slopes.

Althea was her companion pilot, driving the truck whose box was steadily filled with the golden grain. Patricia took her position as header tender, ready to regulate the cutting height and to attend to any troubles that might develop. Jean was given charge of the separator, to feel its pulse from time to time, and to see to it that it was doing its full duty by the newly cut grain.

Under their careful guidance the big outfit clipped its busy way back and forth across the rolling hills. Mr. Powell called them his "four hired men" and let them have pretty much their own way while the work proceeded in clock fashion.

After the threshing was laid by, they had leisure for an afternoon of music or sewing, but often their conversation took on a mechanical bend and drifted back to the harvest days when they were doing their full share to fill "the bread baskets of the world."

Lumber From Straw

For a number of years research workers have been trying to find a use for the vast quantity of wheat straw which is burned as waste every year in the prairie districts of the United States and Canada. They estimate that a ton of wheat when threshed leaves behind two tons of straw as an unused by-product, but chemists have discovered that each ton of this can be made to yield substances worth $250. For instance, it produces over 12,600 cubic feet of gas; 640 pounds of carbon used for making a certain kind of paint; 15 gallons of phenol oil; 400 pounds of pitch suitable for fireproof roofing, and a considerable quantity of acetic acid.

All these things, and others too, are now manufactured from straw bought from the farmers at $8 or $10 a ton by a firm in Minneapolis and it is figured that at the end of each season the raw material for products worth $2,500,000,000 has been going up in smoke from blazing straw stacks.

Efforts have also been made to manufacture paper from the long, strong, tough, cellular fibers of wheat straw, but recently a new use has been found for it which promises to be of more value. A kind of lumber called Solomite has been made and marketed, so that at present there are two mills producing it, one at St. Joseph, Mo., and the other just outside Regina, Sask.

The straw is compressed under a pressure of 100 pounds to each square inch, laced with wire to give it strength, and turned out in board-like sheets 14 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 2 inches thick. This straw-made lumber ranks next to asbestos as a fireproof material, is first of all among insulating products, and is also practically roundproof. It is expected to prove especially adapted to the construction of cold-storage plants, refrigerators, and apartment houses, but these are by no means the only uses to which it can be put, and other methods of utilizing it will be discovered as it becomes more commonly known. Trees take a long time to grow, but a new crop of material for this lumber can be harvested every year in the ordinary course of events and at a great saving to the countries interested in the experiment.

Current Events

A Great Mistake and Its Aftermath

AT A TIME of world-wide economic depression it is essential not only to face the problems involved but to seek a solution. For this reason the Monitor has been publishing a most interesting series of articles, written by authorities on this subject, and presenting many different points of view.

The problem of overproduction has very generally been recognized as one of the most difficult factors in the situation and one of the articles in this series gave a most illuminating analysis of how this problem has arisen and its possible solution. In discussing this question the writer, M. P. Reilly, says:

"Is the world, then, surfeited with goods? Is there too much wheat, cotton goods, iron ore, coal, wool, milk, beef, are there too many houses, automobiles, radios, telephones for the world's needs? Must we stop manufacturing any more because the populations of the world has enough? Surely it is obvious that millions have not enough of the barest necessities, shoes, meat, milk, and houses."

The fact is, of course, that the millions referred to (in China and India and in other countries generally regarded as more prosperous) do not possess the money to satisfy their actual needs. It is therefore, the writer argues, the problem of "underconsumption" rather than that of "overproduction" which is at the root of the trouble. Now low wages are the most obvious cause of underconsumption. What then is the proposed remedy? A general raising of the wage level.

From this point a most thought-compelling conclusion is reached: that, if from the beginning of the industrial era, the manufacturer had returned increased profits to his workmen (in the form of wages), instead of clinging to them himself, our social system would have been spared many grievous ills and the world would not now be faced with a general economic crisis.

Mr. Reilly writes:

"If, at the first introduction of machinery, the fundamental fact that when a man's output is increased from five to ten, his wage must be increased in a similar ratio to preserve the balance, had been perceived, the enormous waste of energy now expended in advertising and selling would never have been necessary. There would have been no poverty problem, no unsatisfied wants, the cause of wars, the fear which breeds greed, the lust for gain, all would have disappeared in the reign of plenty which the machine age has given us.

"But, unfortunately, wages are not fixed according to output, they are fixed by the bargaining power of labor, and since the progress of machinery is always causing a lag in employment, there are always two men applying for one job. And since the worker must sell his labor or starve, the basic wage is fixed at the lowest level at which subsistence is possible, or if there happens to be free land within his reach, at the level of comfort which he could obtain by working for himself."

This argument points to the necessity for a great turnover in economic theory. The world must learn that the selfish profit motive is no more successful in economics than in ethics or religion. "Give and it shall be given unto you" is the law, and this law applies to economics as well as to religion, whatever economists may have said to the contrary.

Need for Reform in U. S Judicial System

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has been doing a valuable work in uncovering the need for reform in the judicial system of the United States. Writing of the American court system in a recent article a Monitor staff correspondent says:

In a general way it has long been known that American courts were congested, justice delayed, and accordingly crime encouraged from within the very temples of justice. The United States originally took England as a model for its court system at a time when English judicial organization was at its worst. Some 74 different courts existed, 17 of which had the work now done in England by three.

The United States took over an archaic system and proceeded to make it worse by multiplying courts. England meanwhile consolidated her courts, American court reformation to parallel that of England, is now about 50 years overdue with signs that at last it is about to take place.

Even now, however, some big municipalities go on establishing new courts when city conditions all call for unification.

The American court system, like an 1855 prairie schooner—is hitched on to the 1931 model automobile of America's industrial civilization!

The arrangement is satisfactory neither to the covered wagon nor to the automobile. The time has come it is believed for a single, efficient, modernized court of criminal jurisdiction in the big cities—a court continually in session, in which the steps of prosecution have been simplified to a minimum. Cleveland has established such a court. Other cities like New York are preparing to follow Cleveland's example. The commission's report will deal with the needs of the era in this respect, and its statistical summary in the federal courts, their success and failure, are expected to be a landmark in the development of reform.

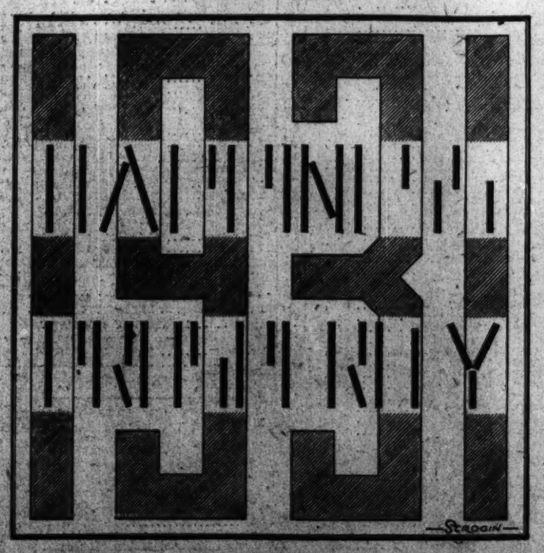
Key to Puzzle

Answer to Acrobatic Puzzle published Dec. 31:

E centri	C
M ement	O
E ntertai	N
R hetori	C
S tucc	O
O do	R
N ais	D

(Emerson, Concord).

1931 Puzzle



Above Are Two Lines of Perpendicular and Diagonal Bars. If 15 Horizontal or Cross Bars Are Added in Their Proper Places in the First Line, and 17 in the Second Line, Two Completed Words Will Appear, a Good Wish for Your Friends Throughout the New Year.

Trays That You Can Make

The most charming little trays may be made at slight expense from embroidery hoops, remnants of cretonne or silk, and a small can of paint or lacquer. The hoops, either round or oval, and the paint may be bought in any 10-cent store, while the fabrics will doubtless be discovered in the family piece-bag.

Cut rounds or ovals from good stiff cardboard to fit the hoops exactly and cover them with the cretonne or silk or whatever material you have. Paint or lacquer the hoops in a color that harmonizes well with the material. Then fasten the cardboard bottom of each tray to its rim by pressing in thumb tacks through the cardboard and up through the rim, spacing them evenly. If you want your tray to have tiny legs, use glass pushpins which will raise it a little from the surface it rests on and set it off nicely.

One of these little trays is just the dainty sort of gift you will like to give a girl friend, or use for a donation to a school sale—to say nothing of having one on your own dresser.

Visit to a Baked Bean Factory

If your mother has ever baked beans, you no doubt know how she does it. However, if you were to go through a plant where beans are baked, canned, and sent to all parts of the country you would find it done in quite a different way from the way your mother uses.

To begin with, the bags of beans are emptied slowly onto endless belts running between a frame, making it like a table with a moving top. There are two girls on each side of the table and one at the end. The girls' duty is to pick out the bad beans as they go along. What the first two miss the second two try to catch, and what they miss the girl at the end is almost sure to get. With this system it is not often that any bad beans get through, but sometimes they do and then the whole bagful is gone through again.

After the beans are picked over in this way they are put into large pots holding enough beans to fill about 20 cans. Some salt pork is placed on the top, and they are then ready to be put into the oven and baked.

In the busy season of the year, one of these plants, that of Friend's in Malden, Mass., operates 24 hours a day, the row of ovens producing each 12 hours 3700 pots of beans.

The ovens are made of brick and are about 6 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. There are two trays in each oven, one on the top and one on the bottom, and on these the beans cook for 12 hours.

Mail Bag

Sangrur, Yindstate, Punjab, India

Dear Editor:

I am inclosing a letter which I would be very grateful if you would forward.

Thank you so much for printing my letter in the Mail Bag, in October, 1929, and I was deeply grateful to you, moreover, for correcting it. When I read it in the Monitor, the English was so excellent that I knew at once whom I had to thank! I do not know how to thank you enough also for forwarding to me all the letters I received as there were so many! And now I have so many lovely friends and we exchange very interesting letters.

I have been very happy recently to read in the Mail Bag letters from two fellow countrymen and I know they will receive many, many letters. I wish some other French girl would also write, there is such a heavy demand for French correspondents.

I read the Monitor with increasing joy and interest. I loved the articles by Sisley Huddleston, "What Is Right About America." I learnt a great deal from them and enjoyed reading them more than I can tell you—also his article, "Charm of Paris a Variant for Each Individual." In the Home Forum, of course, I always rejoice and find all I wish for. I loved the article, "Hide and Go Seek," by O. S., and also many others.

The series of articles "Touring Again With Archibald" by B. F. was published while we were camping in the desert and it was such a source of delight and fun to us. I was always exceedingly happy to read them aloud.

I am enclosing a few negatives which came out quite well and maybe you will be able to print some of them. Anyhow I thought they would interest you.

Dear Editor, with hearty thanks again for all. Will you give my love to the Mail Baggers and to the dear friends also who work for the Monitor.

Florence R. de R.

[Thank you for the interesting photographs, Florence.—Ed.]

Dresden, Germany

Dear Editor:

I thought it would be profitable to write to you a second letter. You must know I am very interested in corresponding, and so I may beg you to print my wish in the Mail Bag.

In March I shall be 17 years of age. I am in all things interested, especially stamp collecting, corresponding, etc. In the United States I have through the Mail Bag 11 correspondents, and I would now like to receive letters from boys in other parts of the world. I speak English, French, German, and a little Spanish and Swedish. I hope I shall receive many letters, especially from South America, India, Australia, China, and Africa.

Now I will tell you something about Dresden. Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is within easy reaoh by fast trains from all parts of Europe. This so-called "German Florence," home of the Sistine Madonna of Rafael, the German Rococo, and the celebrated Royal Saxon Porcelain, is celebrated for its natural beauty and as an art center.

Charmingly situated among delightful and picturesque surroundings, with excellent summer and winter resorts, the Saxon capital has always given visitors a hearty welcome, as one of the most beautiful and interesting cities of Europe.

The "Elbe Florence," the poets called Dresden, and Richard Wagner founded the fame of its opera. The abundance of its unique art treasures, together with the educational advantages it offers and its charming surroundings, render it a favorite resort for all lovers of art and music, and attract to it many foreigners.

The city is rich in old edifices, palaces, buildings of the eighteenth century in pure baroque and rococo style, also in public parks, etc. The "Zwinger" contains the celebrated picture gallery and a large number of separate collections.

Now I will close, and if anyone would like to hear more, he may write to

Yohann R.

Cotham, Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

I had some jolly replies to my letter in the Mail Bag, but one struck me as unique. It was an envelope containing two very much appreciated photographic views one of the Nevada Falls, Yosemite Valley, and the other of University of California, Berkeley. On the back was written a jolly note signed F. B. S.

Of course I tried to imagine who had sent them and I should very much like to know who this kind person is, so that I may return the kindness.

I feel sure, also, the Mail Bag is doing its part toward bringing about the unity of peoples of all nations, by its correspondence and the thoughts expressed.

Well, all ye Mail Baggers, I am sixteen and interested in everything connected with the open air, etc. I also rejoice in having the privilege of acting as usher in connection with our Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bristol. I will reply promptly, and with continuity to anyone of my age or clime. So with the heartiest good wishes to all those who read the Mail Bag; also, may I have the pleasure of thanking all those who are going to write to me; and may the Mail Bag ever aim at a height never reached before.

Davis J. A. S.

Birkenhead, England

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how grateful I am for the "Mail Bag" and the work it is doing in making many international friendships. It never fails to interest me, as it contains such a variety of news from young people in all parts of the world. The Monitor has also helped me a great deal in my school work. I especially enjoy the Educational Page and the articles entitled, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

My main hobby is stamp collecting and I would very much like to exchange duplicates with someone. I am 16 years old and am very fond of outdoor sports such as tennis, Rugby, and cricket.

French is the only foreign language I know at present and I should like to correspond in that language. I would also like to hear from boys in the United States, Canada or South America, but of course, letters from any other part of the world would be appreciated, and I promise to reply promptly to them.

Best wishes to the Editor and all Mail Baggers.

Eric E.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been enjoying the wonderfully interesting letters of Mail Bag contributors, and would like to express my appreciation to them for much enlightening information about the world in which we live. Each young person writing of his particular surroundings gives Mail Bag readers a knowledge of how other folk live, what they enjoy, and what their "little world" is like, a kind of living geography.

I should like very much to correspond with Mail Baggers anywhere in the world—especially in the United States, England, France, Germany, the Orient, the Netherlands and Africa. I have a little knowledge of French, but not enough, perhaps, to write an intelligent letter. Having attended school in California, I am familiar with the northern part of that State, and would like to correspond with San Franciscans, and those living in surrounding territory.

To give a little information about myself—I am 19 years old, and am interested principally in music, especially voice, which I hope to make my life-work. I am also interested in journalism, art, current events, literature, and dramatics. I attend one of the branch Christian Science Sunday Schools here in Chicago.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers, sincerely,

Edna S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Priscilla H. (13), Ardmore, Okla.
Lillian S. (second year high school).
Mary Alice W. (15), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Especially from India, South America and Africa, and from Girl Guides.
Mary B. (15), New Rochelle, N. Y.—Studying French.
Marjorie W. Glendale, Calif.—From girls 16 to 20. Interested in art, music and sports.
Melda Z. (16), Hamburg, Ger.
Dorothy K. (17), Salem, Ore.
Faith W. (18), Princeton, N. J.

Boys

Denis T. (17), Toronto, Can.—Interested in aviation, sports and stamps.
Arthur T., Eureka, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network is parenthesis. "CBS." "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System; "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. Times are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single stations is used the call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN 9

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Grieg, Von Suppe, Strauss, and lesser composers. 6:20.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Beethoven, Ganne, Glazounoff, Paderewski and Pierne, 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Features, "Gershwineaque" and "Calm as the Night," by whole group; "La Ollana," violin solo; "El Relicario," Miss Dragonette; "The Peanut Vendor," orchestra. 8.

Grand Opera Miniatures (CBS—T). Verdi, Mozart, Leoncavallo and Wagner, by soloists, chorus and orchestra. 8.

Male trio; Lewis Greene's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Solo, Toselli's "Serenade." 8:45.

Jubilee Singers, Negro chorus; Irvin S. Cobb, speaker; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Southern program. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Fannie Brice, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). "My Man," "Overnight" and "Second Hand Rose," by Miss Brice. 8.

Marie Gerard, soprano; Harriet Lee, contralto; William Hain, tenor; quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Popular review including "Poor Butterfly," "Look for the Silver Lining," "Alexander." 8:30.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (WEAF Chain). Specialties. 8.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Popular review including new "Two Hearts Swing in Three Quarter Time." 10.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). Half hour. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal Ensembles

"Trial by Jury" (CBS—T). Review of Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in "Light Opera Gems" period. 5.

College Memories (WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

American Singers, male quartet (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Dramtic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. **NBC Chicago.** 10. **NBC Pacific.** 8:30.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from police records 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Half hour of bright nonsense. 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

Recitals

Oscar Wilde's "The Selfish Giant" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's story. 5:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time—barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 S. S. Carinthia Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Kate Smith, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party; "Gen. Tom Thumb"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
6:15 Barn Dance; temperature.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; "The Curse."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Muriel Wilson, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Pioneers Quartet.
10:20 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
10:30 Katherine Mann, soprano; Palmyra Dellamano, pianist; Ralph Tallby, baritone.
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Ottawa hockey report.
11:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:30 Fireside Fancies; orchestra.
6:45 "Romance in Rhythm."
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, "Voice of Columbia"; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:00 Tentatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor; male quartet.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "The Thief of Time."
9:00 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detective story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Women's Choir of St. Louis; St. Louis String Ensemble.
10:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry; music.
11:00 Boston Bruins-Ottawa Senators hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Bobby Meeker's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank J. Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Haverhill Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor. "Percussion"; "Rhythm in Music."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—Dutch Girls.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," with Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

'hold their Friends

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HOME MADE CANDIES, finest ingredients, $1.50 per lb.; finest chocolate cake icing, 45c per jar; postpaid in U. S. Money refunded if not satisfied. AGNES B. COLEMAN, 75 Putnam Dr., Port Chester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Be financially independent; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALANE, Inc., Dept. 33-1, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

CAREFULLY restricted ocean front lots, private bathing beach, year round and summer properties at historic Marblehead, Mass. MR. HOOG, Sterling Realty Co., 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Delightful double room connecting with sun porch; in residential section; beautifully furnished; use of garage and home privileges if desired. MRS. LOUISE BROOKS, 400 N. W. 17 Avenue. Ph. 27032.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS., 4 miles from center of Boston, near Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny 7-room apartment, lower floor; 2-family house; fireplace, garage, shade trees, garden. Stadium 9338 or G-59. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractive 2- and 3-room apartments from $42 and $50; carefully managed house; Broadway section. Phone Great Neck 4015.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

SUBLET, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Unfurnished apartment in largest apartment hotel in New England; 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room and kitchenette; southwestern exposure; corner apartment; fine draperies included. Beacon 6460 (MR. STAPLES).

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LATEST model Rolls Royce Phantom Town Car, driven 2400 miles; perfect condition. Box F-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0529 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0945—New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7832.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 320 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 2351. N. Y. C.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FEW choice pieces imported antiques including rare Irish mahogany coffer; moderate prices. G-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AMPICO PARLOR GRAND CHICKERING PIANO; cost $4200; will sell for $750 or best offer. Phone Kenmore 9663 (Boston).

CREMONA VIOLIN, suitable for concert master, soloist or advanced student for sale. For particulars see MR. T. BECK, Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's sunny office; nicely furnished; available part time. Tel. Pennsylvania 6791.

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is delightfully and conveniently located, may interest those seeking a quiet place for rest and study; to elderly ladies, those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, a loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests; every room comfortable, cheerful the year round. For rates and inquiries address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 72.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Owner going abroad, sale or rent, furnished, unfurnished, 7-room house, brick and stone, modern, attractive, convenient, oil burner; large plot.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. 671

WINCHESTER, MASS.—10000; central; beautifully located; single house zone; 9 rooms, 3 fireplaces, garage; some inside renovating needed. Tel. OWNER, Winchester 0394.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Two comfortably furnished rooms in private home with breakfast and dinner served; Christian Scientists preferred; convenient to trains and trolleys. Tel. Nassau 4-3423-W.

WOULD like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; reasonable. Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NICELY FURNISHED FRONT, NEAR BATH; QUIET; HOMELIKE; CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION; GARAGE OPTIONAL. 6-6736-W.

BOSTON, 181 Bay State Road—Attractive double and single rooms overlooking river; steam heat; near cars and garage; distinctive home; moderate rental. Tel. Circle 0818.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 45—Two pleasant, warm rooms; real home; continuous hot water; $6 and $8; elevator service.

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ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool; gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 5500.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large pleasant room; 1-2 girls; privileges. Prospect Park B. M. T.; 30 minutes Wall Street. Flatbush 0296.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, cheerful rooms in well managed home; convenient for business people. Tupper 3257.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady will share modern apartment with lady or couple; Fordham; convenient transportation lines; furnished-unfurnished. Raymond 4-6047.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Square West—Beautiful large room, adjoining bath, overlooking park; suitable 1-2 refined business people; references. Spring 1745.

NEW YORK CITY, 417 W. 118th (Apt. 3)—Delightful rooms; some private bath; some kitchen privileges; daily maid service; moderate rentals.

NEW YORK CITY, 14 West 103rd—Two large front rooms; suitable 2-3 people; steam; telephone; reasonable; single room $8. ORSEK.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th—Unusually bright, attractive outside double and single rooms, $7 each person; convenient transportation. GUTMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th St.—Large room, bath, $15; small, $9; excellent location; charming apartment. ROUZEE (6-W).

NEW YORK CITY, 35 E. 30th St.—Small room, adjoining bath, high class apartment house; business woman preferred; $8. GAYLOR.

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished modern suite, 3 rooms, every convenience. JANE CALE, 38 W. 55th St. Circle 7-5873.

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I., N. Y.—Private corner house, single room with 3 windows, double room with 4 windows. MRS. HELEN SORRINO, 8095 218th Place. Phone Hollis 9580, Party W.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 151 Maple St.—To sublet attractive suite of 2 rooms and bath; present occupant going south.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Court St.—Furnished room, private bath; ladies. Tel. 1798 Gladstone. Call between 8-10 or 5-6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, desires position, resort-hotel; Florida preferred. Box G-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—Experience and training, stenography, accounting; principally farms and estates; best references. Box P-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city, country, 552 Edgewood Road, West Englewood, N. J. MRS. POMEROY. Tel. Teaneck 7-7048.

SECRETARIAL position desired; former secretary to manager of large hostelry; can furnish best of references.
(Miss) E. MOSHIER, 144 Lexington Ave., PATERSON, N. J.
Sher. 2-8349 or Sherwood 3-5221

STENOGRAPHER wishes position requiring unusual ability, initiative and energy; capable of handling sales promotion work. Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STORES TO LET

DESIRABLE corner store; fixtures suitable for grocery, bakery, delicatessen, etc. 4000 Hovell St., Wissanoming, Phila., Pa. Jefferson 8730.

STUDIOS TO LET

SUBLET studio by hour, day, for teaching, practicing; Grand Piano. Write Suite 816, Hotel Margraye, W. 72nd, New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERESFORD M. WELLS
Pianist—Accompanist—Teacher
148 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Tupper 3638-J

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 324 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y. or telephone Bronxville 0238.

KATHARINE LA SHECK, Contralto
Teacher of the Art of Singing
189 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS JOHN ELLEN WALKER
Elementary Teacher of Piano and Musicianship
539 W. 112th St., New York City Cathedral 5963

SIMPLE method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature taught by Harriet A. Hagen at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-3446. Miss Hagen is a pupil of Miss Emma Dunn.

TRAVEL

LADY conducting party to Holy Land and Egypt, Mediterranean cruise leaving New York Feb. 4 on Holland-America line, would like a few more to join; rates full care, G-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

T & K Towe & Kohlmaier
Quality Store
1085 Broad Street Phone 4-2450

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

53d JANUARY SALE
ALL MEN'S SUITS
ALL MEN'S OVERCOATS $25
Enna Jettick $5 Shoes.....$3.95
Enna Jettick $6 Shoes..... 4.95
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
958 MAIN STREET TO 46 BANK STREET

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
60 MAIN STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
844 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Your Dollars Do Extra Duty When You Buy at
HOWLAND'S
because we've made it our business to be a store of moderate price—of accepted and authentic fashion—a good store for all the family, all the time.

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD : BRIDGEPORT : GREENWICH
WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN
383 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-8151

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
The GOLFLEX
Jacket Dress of Flecked Jonetta is a Southland Favorite, $39.50

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds English Silver China
Main Street at John

GREENWICH

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station Taxi Service
Telephone 3000
Opposite Railroad Station

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 5000

Schwartz, *the Florist*
238 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2311

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
160 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1200—1201

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

Imogene Anderson Florence Marsh
The Corner Studio
79 EAST PUTNAM AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN. Telephone 962
HANDWROUGHT JEWELRY
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
BETTY ANN CANDIES
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Handbags, etc., all at moderate prices.

Frances Clark Dress Shop
236 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 224

CLEARANCE SALE
DRESSES REDUCED
Formerly $16.50, $19.50 to $0.95; $24.50, $29.50 to $16.50. Sizes 14 to 44.
BEGINNING JAN. 3RD, 1931
THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
121 Greenwich Avenue Phone 891

Karam
NEGLIGEES—LINGERIE
Sale During the Month of January
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Telephone 3795

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-2619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

Useful Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 88 Church Street

What a Joy to Serve
Canada Dry and Peek Frean Biscuits
for Afternoon Tea or Bridge!
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

PARKING WASHING POLISHING SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
500 Church Street Phone 6-4531
10 minutes from Main Street

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

WITKOWER'S
Established 1838
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

JANUARY SALE
Corsets, Corsolettes, Brassieres, Munsingwear, Kickernick and Mérode Underwear for Women and Children. Sweaters. Reduced Prices.
EGAN SHOP, 53 Allyn Street

Holiday Entertaining
Is made easier and happier with HOMEMADE PASTRY PRESERVES
Try some of ours—and see for yourself.
THE WOODLAND GROCERY
261 Sisson Avenue at Farmington Avenue
Phones 6-3297, 6-3298, 3-3719

533 MAIN Beroth Broad Shop 1133 MAIN

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
986 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn. Phone 4-4007

Attractive Gift Boxes
Filled with NUTS and CANDIES
Reasonably Priced Various Sizes
Rosamond's Nut Shop
45 TEMPLE STREET Phone 5-3457

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 1:30
DINNER 5:30 to 7:30

MERIDEN

WINTER CLEARANCE
Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Shoes
Besse Boynton Store

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Bargains in All Departments
UPHAM'S
MERIDEN, CONN.

Semi Annual Furniture Sale
prices in effect
BULLARD FOWLER *and* LA PLACE

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers and Plants
PHONE 724

Diaries at JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
COLONY STREET

LOVELL *and* COVEL *CANDY*
LYNCH DRUG CO. Inc.
Phone 3005

When you want the unusual in fancy food
Try BIBEAU'S
Complete Telephone, Free Delivery and Credit Service. Who could ask for more?
H. C. BIBEAU

CLEARANCE SALE of COATS
New Line of Dresses, $10.00
The CHERNIACK CO.

Robbins & Disbrow
Electrical Contractors
14 LINSLEY AVE. Phone 1229

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

Vallier's Socony Station
SOCONY OIL and GAS
FISK TIRES
Good Service 139 STATE ST.

Anthracite—Bituminous
STANDARD COAL
92 Colony Street Phone 640

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
334 MAIN STREET Phone 415

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
MACKS STORE
2 MAIN ST. Phone 2796

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

EATON'S HIGHLAND VELLUM
CRANSTON COMPANY
320 MAIN STREET Phone 443

TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 418 Main Street

THE Whalen Dress Shop
DRESSES—SLIPS
COATS—SUITS
178 Court Street, Young Building

Interwoven Socks
R. W. Camp Co.
Phone 248 412-416 Main St.

ARISTOCRAT
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
Known for Quality and Service
469 MAIN STREET Phone 2263
96 WASHINGTON STREET

Lenard Hammond
LIMOUSINETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN

BOLLERER'S
POST SHOP
Telegraph Florist
PLACE OF ART
83 West Main Street, New Britain, Conn.
Phones: Greenhouse 781, Shop 985

EATON'S
January Dress Sale
100 Dresses Reduced to $5
Leonard Building, Second Floor
300 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-7731, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is kept.
804 MALLET BUILDING

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036
Dresses—Millinery
Moderate Prices
We also remodel your hat and gown. Bring them in and see what we can do to modernize them.

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 3-0765

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1402 CHAPEL STREET

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
944 CHAPEL STREET 5-4528

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Serving the public for 56 years
Our January Sale Now in Progress
Reduction in our Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
Sales and Service
PURITAN ANTI-FREEZE
GALENA OILS and GREASES
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET, at Howe
Dial 6-8758
Auto Electrical Specialists

The EDW. MALLEY CO.
114th Semi-Annual Sale of Lingerie
—in which we offer the lowest prices in 14 years.
Many women have been eagerly waiting for the announcement of this great event—for they know what values it involves.
Lingerie—Second Floor

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
January Sale starts Tuesday, Jan. 13 at 9 A. M.!
Remarkable savings on things for yourself, your family and your home.

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

The Mechanics Bank
32 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationer
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
734 Chapel and 314 State Streets

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
Koppers COKE BANNER Lehigh COAL
ORDER NOW
3-0114 Office: 376 State Street

STOLLER-FREEDMAN Co.
MASTER FURNITURE
Holiday Special
Fur Coats, $75.00
1106 CHAPEL STREET 3-1506

Oriental Restaurant
Chinese and American Food
Lunch 45c Dinner 55c
21 CHURCH ST. Phone 5-6654
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

LONGLEY'S NEW RESTAURANT
90 ELM STREET
Open 6 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.
Sundays, 12 noon to 2 p. m.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

Confectioners & Caterers
3-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
JEWELERS
Leather Goods Gifts
Stationery
296 STATE STREET

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE STREET Telephone 9158

Clarke's Beauty Parlors
Permanent Waving
Shampooing, Manicuring and Water Waving
15 UNION STREET Telephone 7488

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Christmas Cards, Gifts, Stationery
BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS
MERIDIAN and CHURCH ST.
Telephone 8802

NORWALK

Early American Antiques
Furniture, China, Glass, Pewter and Prints
Nellie Sprague Lockwood
9 WESTPORT AVENUE (Post Road)
SPECIAL FOR CHRISTMAS
Gifts From 25 Cents Up

Priscilla Shoppe
MILLINERY
BAGS SCARFS HOSIERY
COSTUME JEWELRY
Phone 456
510 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 2201

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

STAMFORD

Two Money-Saving Opportunities—
—The January Sale of White
—The January Sale of Housewares
The C. O. Miller Co.

Siegelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
208-211 ATLANTIC ST.
January Sale on Dry Goods and Women's Apparel

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

LATHAM'S Inc.
FLORISTS
Phone 4-2877 BEDFORD ST.
Next Masonic Temple

de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
Better Baked Products
96 BEDFORD ST. Tel. 4-2627
577 MAIN ST. Tel. 4-1600

YALE LAUNDRY
579 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn.
for QUALITY and SERVICE
Phone 3-1003

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
Showing New Fall Styles
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-4188
DAVENPORT SQUARE, Stamford, Conn.

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

WALLINGFORD

IZZY'S GROCERY
QUALITY FIRST
Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables and Bakery
Phones 1173-1174 375 Center St.

WATERBURY

OUR
January Clearance Sale
Started Wed., January 7th
Greater values, larger assortments, and bigger savings than in any sale we have held for years.
All departments contribute their share of fine special values.
DON'T MISS COMING
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Visit the fine new addition to our store. Entrances on both SOUTH MAIN and BROOK STREETS, making possible a convenient short cut to East Main Street.

Our January Clearance
NOW ON!
Entire Stock of Ready-to-Wear Reduced
SUGENHEIMERS
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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Tree From the Sky

By the Associated Press

Spokane, Wash.

A GROUP of youngsters in a little community somewhere in the desert near the Utah-Idaho line have just enjoyed what probably was their first Christmas tree. It came out of the sky to them.

Jack O'Brien, Varney air mail pilot, told about it as he finished his run a few nights ago.

Last fall, O'Brien said, he struck up an acquaintance with the youngsters and their school-teacher. It got so that every time he approached the little group would be out on the grounds waiting to wave as he flew past. He ackhowledged the greeting by dipping the wings of his great plane.

He doesn't know the name of the community, he said. It is so small that he hasn't found it on the maps, but it is in the middle of a monotonous expanse of sagebrush, miles and miles from any tree.

Someone sent him a Christmas tree the other day, and he at once thought of his friends in the desert, most of whom probably had never seen a real Christmas tree. So he loaded it into the mail compartment of his plane as he started south.

The school yard was deserted as he flew over. He circled the building twice and gave his motor "the gun." The roar could be heard for miles in the frosty air. The youngsters and their teacher hastened out of the building and started their waving.

At 500 feet above the yard, he released the tree. It was not damaged in landing.

A Word a Day

Trite

This word comes to us from the Latin *tritus*, "worn," past participle of *terere*, "to rub."

This derivation lends a picturesque background to our use of the word in the sense of "used until common or worn out, hackneyed, stale." It is applied chiefly to remarks, written or uttered.

Ask any newspaper editor for examples if you wish a supply of such threadbare, overworked expressions. Among them, no doubt, would be the familiar reference to anything increasing "by leaps and bounds."

Trite is one syllable and calls for a long *i* as in ice.

"It is a trite but true observation, that examples work more forcibly on the mind than precepts." (Fielding.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Judge: H. G. Wells complains that there is no mass buying. Evidently he never has tried to get close to one of those 39-cent bargain tables.

New York World: After eating a business man's lunch, you begin to suspect that the proprietor is the real business man.

London Opinion: The bride at a recent wedding can fly, swim, skate, dance, fence, drive a car and play cricket and golf. We understand that the happy couple left the church under an archway of can openers.

Humorist: A writer says that it still amazes him to think that we can sit down comfortably in a train and be transported for miles without any effort on our part. Regular straphangers declare that they would love to experience the thrill of it.

In Lighter Vein

The Search

"A good wife is hard to find."

"Yes, but if she isn't at the beauty shop or the matinée, or at a sale, you can generally locate her in the delicatessen."

Just That

The match was ended and the spectators were crowding out through two or three tiny gates. One of them, impatient, began to climb over the fence.

"Hi!" said the gatekeeper, "can't you go out the same way as you came in?"

"That," was the reply, "is what I am doing."—*Montreal Star.*

Shut Off

"Women," said little Harold, "are always doing something to break a feller's heart."

"Yes," said little Jerry, "my sister's beau just started giving me small change every Sunday, and then she married him."—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Reticent Scotch

Lady: "Why didn't you tell me, when you wrote answering my questions so fully, that you were Scotch?"

New Maid: "I didna like to be boasting."

Pearsons

Young Mother: "Oh, darling, baby started eating coal today."

Hubby (reading the newspaper): "You must stop him, dear—you know how frightfully expensive coal is these days."

Fond of Books

I have a little dog.
He's very intellectual,
And to describe his culture
My words are ineffectual.

When he gets in the library,
Quite carefully he scours it.
And when he finds a book that suits
His taste, why, he devours it.
—*The Farmer.*

Defined!

"What are these 'college lectures' you mention?" wrote the father.

"A college lecture," replied the son, "is an extended series of remarks passing from the notebook of the professor to the notebook of the student without entering the thought of either."

The Office Oven

"Your office is as hot as an oven," said a client to his lawyer.

"So it ought to be. I make my bread here."—*Reflector.*

A Real Surprise

"What are you doing?"

"Oh, I'm knitting. I heard Willie say the other day that his car needed a new muffler."

A Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS does not consist in things, but in thoughts.—BOOTH.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I saw Joan pushing a baby carriage and I said to myself: "That must be a new doll that she got for Christmas"—
But it suddenly began to wave its arms and squeal and flutter to beat the band and I said to myself, "That's no doll!"
It was a little baby, and if it hadn't been fastened in I believe it would have hopped out and had a frolic with me right then and there!
"This is Betty Ann, my little cousin," Joan said, "and she's going to live with us—Isn't that nice?"
And I wiggled my tail enough to let her know that I agreed with her a hundred per cent.

All Nature

Moose

WHEN North America was still the territory of the Indian, moose ranged freely over the greater part of it; but now they are rarely seen in the wild state, especially in the United States, except within restricted forest areas.

The variety found in Alaska is the largest member of the deer family, and closely resembles the European elk, but under favorable conditions the average moose may grow to be seven feet high at the shoulders, which are somewhat humped and higher than the rest of the body. Chiefly on account of the large size of the head, the moose appears ungainly, and a broad muzzle overhanging the mouth does not add to its beauty. A small hairy bag of skin called the "bell" hangs from the neck.

Along lakes and streams is the favored range of moose during the summer, as they are fond of pond lily roots and stems, as well as other plants that grow in the water or near its edge; but when ice covers this food, young twigs and even bark of such trees as they can find, make up their diet. On account of their long forelegs and short necks they frequently have to kneel, when feeding.

The huge spreading antlers of the male are shed each year, and grown again, with all their flat, spreading branches. In passing through forest or brush land this deer has been reported by naturalists as able to fold his new-growing antlers back, so they do not become entangled with low branches. Frequently the horns have a spread exceeding four feet.

Moose are noisy for some weeks in autumn, often signaling to one another by a wild, hoarse bellow that may be heard for miles.

Both sexes have coats of dark brown hair, but show dusky gray on limbs and under parts. The calves, which come in May or early June, are red-brown and do not show spots, as do most deer. They usually run with their mother until the following year.

What They Say

Pays to Advertise

"The greatest business successes of the next 10 years are going to be men who are at the same time the most truthful and the most courageous advertisers."—*Edward A. Filene, president, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.*

The Newspaper of 1940

"There is a general tendency to play up crime news out of all proportion to its real significance and worth, until sometimes we flatter the outlaw with big headlines and heroics. . . . The newspaper of 1940, if it shall attain nearer to the ideal as I believe the prospect to be, will be better ordered, better prepared, more closely in line with the higher civilization which is here and which is advancing in the United States."—*Fred F. Shedd, editor, Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Right Rules

"History proves that the right people are in a minority."—*Archbishop of York.*

A Word to the Wise

"The advertising men have a great opportunity. It is more than an opportunity. It is a sacred obligation to use the means intrusted to them to influence the return of American business to normal."—*Frank Mason, president, International News Service.*

Don't Be Misled

"The aims of private manufacturers and sellers of liquor are not compatible with the public welfare."—*Viscount Astor.*

Fashion

"It is remarkable how much ugliness is forgiven because it is stylish."—*The Rev. Dr. Roy L. Smith, pastor, Simpson M. E. Church, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Odds and Ends

Save the Trees

Forest conservation is being aided in Mississippi by 20,000 boys and girls belonging to the 4-H clubs, who are putting up posters throughout the State, warning against forest fires.

Travelers' Aid

Petersburg, Va., is the world's greatest center of luggage manufacturing.

Irrigating Forest Trees

Irrigated trees in experimental plots in a national forest in Florida have shown an average increase of 104 per cent in rate of growth in the last three years, as compared with the three-year period before irrigation was begun.

Speeding Up

Ninety miles an hour is now legal on Italian roads known as autostradas, which connect the large cities and go either over or under all intersecting roads.

Snow Sweepers From Jungle

The Island of Celebes in the East Indies is the center of production for the climbing palm, commercially known as rattan, furnishing material for furniture, canes, booms for power snow sweepers and many other uses.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

India's Constitution Taking Shape

THE scheme put forward at the Round Table Conference in London by Lord Reading and his Liberal Party colleagues, the Marquess of Lothian, Sir Robert Hamilton, Isaac Foot, M. P., and Prof. J. Coatman, marks an important advance toward the solution of Britain's difficult problem of how to give ordered self-government to the diversified subcontinent of India. The intention underlying it is the sound one of endeavoring to satisfy the aspirations of the Indian delegates, so far as this is compatible with the safeguards and reservations necessary to make the new Government workable and to enable it to be carried on with security and protection to all the interests involved.

The Indian delegates are united in demanding complete freedom for India. The British Royal Commission under Sir John Simon proposed arrangements which satisfied the more moderate Indian opinion, so far as concerns the British Indian provinces, which are as large and as thickly populated as the chief countries of Europe, but failed to do the same as regards the central administration. The Government of India endeavored without success to remove this cause of friction by proposing to make over certain of the administrative departments at Delhi to popular control.

The British Liberals' plan goes a definite step further. It would make the administration at headquarters generally responsible to the Legislature, reserving to the British Viceroy only certain closely defined powers. These powers would enable this authority to intervene if things went wrong, but the only considerable matters taken definitely out of the hands of the Indian Cabinet would be those relating to defense, foreign affairs, relations with Indian states and extra-Indian loans.

A considerable body of moderate Indian opinion is prepared to accept this compromise. The scheme also has behind it sufficient support in the Liberal and Labor Parties of the British House of Commons to insure the probability of its acceptance when the proceedings of the Round Table Conference come to be translated into an Act of Parliament. Its effect would be to place the British Viceroy in his relations with the proposed new Government of India in a position analogous to that occupied by the residents at the courts of the Indian princes.

These residents as a rule take no part in the affairs of the states to which they are accredited. Their relations with the princes are intimate and cordial. Their advice is sought and valued. They are always upon the spot, however, and have wide powers in reserve to intervene in case of need. It is not unreasonable to expect that a system which has worked well on a small scale in the Indian states may prove successful in the larger field in which it is now proposed to try it.

It is quite true, as Sir Samuel Hoare has just pointed out on behalf of the Conservative delegates, that the risks of a breakdown in the proposed system are considerable. Only by attempting the difficult, however, can the Indian administrators gain the experience necessary to enable them to raise their country to the full stature of freedom. The scheme which Lord Reading and his colleagues have drawn up provides a sheltered road along which Indian progress may be continuous until complete nationhood is reached.

Whither State Legislation?

FORTY-FOUR of the forty-eight state legislatures in the United States are convening early in 1931, all but two of them in January. The measures to be introduced into these forty-four factories of laws are legion. One estimate places the probable number of bills—on all conceivable subjects—at a minimum of 20,000. Certain of these subjects, however, are so widespread in their application that few of the convening legislatures will escape giving them serious consideration.

Foremost among them is taxation. Always important, it assumes increased eminence in such periods of economic readjustment as the present. Probably in more than half the assemblies legislators will take their seats feeling that their constituents expect them to ease an irksome burden of taxation. Administrative expenses, with but few exceptions, continue to rise, however. And with a demand in many states for increased appropriations for public works to aid unemployment, it is only too clear that the income of the states cannot be allowed to decrease.

Out of efforts to solve the problem have come certain definite trends in taxation. First is a marked tendency to lighten the burden borne by real estate, through extending the scope of the state income tax to include more "intangibles"—which, broadly speaking, means income from securities now tax free. The conviction is rapidly spreading that the center of gravity of wealth in the United States has shifted in recent years from real property to these intangibles to such an extent that, according to some experts, 10 per cent of the wealth of the country is bearing 90 per cent of the tax burden.

The effort to reach intangible wealth is evidenced by the number of states which seek either to establish state income taxes, or to increase the rates and range of existing ones.

Another tendency clearly traceable, though not so fully developed, is an effort to lessen the load on manufacturers in their present difficulties. Some states are turning to serious consideration of sales taxes to spread part of the burden onto distribution. At least fifteen states are expected to act in some way on this form of taxation. New York plans a tax on gross annual sales in retail stores. Virginia, however, seeks to repeal its sales tax after an unsatisfactory eight years' trial.

Most legislatures seem to be looking toward a tax on articles considered unessentials or luxuries, rather than to a general sales tax. At least five states contemplate taxes aimed at cigarettes, tobacco and cosmetics.

The fourth tax trend discernible in impending measures is a desire to aid the farmer. Reduction or removal of taxes on farm land and farm machinery and exemption from the gasoline tax are the usual methods proposed to effect this result.

Apart from taxation, the question uppermost in many state legislatures is unemployment relief. In general this takes the form of speeding up public works programs.

Perhaps the two other most important legislative trends of 1931 are governmental reorganization and penal reform. Nine states are to consider drastic administrative changes. The Maine, Arkansas and California Legislatures have before them plans for complete reorganization of their governments. Missouri will act on a bill which calls for an entirely new system of prisons and other institutions, and nine other states are seeking significant penal reforms.

Reapportionment of congressional districts on the basis of revised 1930 census figures promises lively discussion in many legislatures. Prohibition, in some form or other, is expected to figure prominently in fourteen states. A similar number of states are seeking more effective supervision of banks.

Not in many years has such an important legislative program come up for action in so many states at the same time. The occasion calls for enlightened interest and alertness on the part of all citizens.

Transocean Flight—Wholesale

WHEN a small boy, out with a crowd of youngsters, finds a difficult ski jump and makes it, the feat is outstanding. A little experimenting, however, and soon the whole group zips across the opening and the stunt becomes commonplace.

With the arrival of her flock of seaplanes at Natal, Brazil, after an 1875-mile hop from Bolama, Africa, Italy has proved that a long jump across the south Atlantic Ocean need not be considered an unusual performance. Fourteen planes lined up for the takeoff. Two crashed at the outset. Two more failed to make the South American coast, and were picked up by Italian naval vessels. But ten of them did make it, including the ship of the leader, Gen. Italo Balbo, the Italian Air Minister.

Right after the World War the United States started three seaplanes across the Atlantic, along lanes carefully patrolled by naval vessels. One of these, the NC-4, made it, accomplishing the first transatlantic crossing by air. No further group flights have been attempted until this one. One-third of the ships started by the United States got across. A little better than two-thirds were successful in this latest crossing. These two figures are fair indications of the progress made in cross-ocean flying since the war.

While not detracting in the least from the commendable Italian performance, the route followed by its planes is probably the easiest one in crossing the Atlantic. The next is the Azores route, while the most difficult is the great circle route.

Perhaps this latter route will stand as an interesting challenge to the adventurous Italian fliers. Having proved their ability to fly en masse across the south Atlantic, they can add further laurels to their list of achievements by a duplicate hop across the north Atlantic. Such a trip would advance public confidence in the possibility of transoceanic flying. Needless to say, it would also make an outstanding contribution to the good will which exists between the United States and Italy.

Building Roads to Neighborliness

AN AMERICAN motorist in an eastern city recently mentioned the seventy-five-mile straight-line highway between Indianapolis and Richmond, Ind., as one of the finest stretches he knew. To his surprise, two of the three fellow Easterners with whom he was having luncheon also were familiar with the highway and agreed with his appraisal of its virtues.

Few illustrations of the motorcar's effectiveness in broadening individual horizons and national neighborliness are so emphatic as the general interest in distant roads or road projects. The interest, indeed, is a personal one. When a resident of New England or the middle West hears, say, of the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard between Washington and the home of the first President, his response often is that of one who has been over the present road or who contemplates traversing the new one.

For this reason, the statistics which recount the addition of 40,000 miles of hard-surfaced highway during 1930 are not nearly so appealing as some of the outstanding details involved in that program. Seldom has any year marked the inauguration or completion of so many significant isolated projects. A recapitulation shows that every part of the country has contributed an achievement of national interest.

Among them is the Westinghouse Memorial Bridge at Turtle Creek, Pa. It involves a 460-foot reenforced concrete span, the longest single span in the world. Heretofore, this distinction belonged to a bridge at Minneapolis.

New England contributes the progress made on the Boston-Worcester turnpike, a superhighway with two twenty-foot widths of concrete separated by a parking. Another achievement of interest to motorists everywhere is the Penobscot River Bridge in Maine. This span, connecting Penobscot and Verona Island, is 2040 feet long and carries the motorist 135 feet above the high-water level of the river.

In the South one finds the mile-and-one-quarter bridge on the road between Tampa and Fort Myers. This bridge has a twenty-seven-foot roadway for motor traffic and a five-foot sidewalk for pedestrians.

The middle Atlantic states offer two interesting projects, a stretch of five miles of new highway through the Delaware Water Gap near Stroudsburg, Pa., the bed for which was hewn from solid rock. The second is the superhighway to the Holland Tunnel in New Jersey.

In the middle West a notable achievement is the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, lately opened, which provides another link between the American and Canadian cities.

All of these except the last are federal-aid projects, which means that the whole country, in effect, contributed to their financing. In its conception, federal-aid highway building is a neighborly gesture. Its effect is that of creating true neighborliness by bringing residents of all sections together.

The Cats of Trajan's Forum

THE Roman Emperor whose column rises from the sunken Forum of Trajan, hard by the Pantheon in the imperial city, could hardly have imagined that his fame would be less enduringly commemorated by that stately shaft than by the scores of otherwise homeless cats that lived around it. But so it has been for a century past at least. Tourists in Rome, after duly dropping coins of infinitesimal value into the rushing waters of the Trevi fountain, to assure their return some day, are apt to stroll across the city to where the Pantheon lifts its stately dome and there contemplate the cats of Trajan's Forum.

Just when the Romans took up the practice of depositing their homeless felines in this classic den history does not record. But there they are—or were—sleek, seemingly well fed by the contributions of tourists, unable to scale the fifteen-foot walls of their prison place which has been left far below the level of the surrounding streets as century after century Rome has slowly lifted itself above its earlier forums and piazzas.

Now comes Mussolini, exponent at once of progress and classicism, and declares the cats must go. The Forum of Trajan, once the home of classic oratory, shall no longer resound to mere caterwauling. A cat may look at a king, but that is no reason why a column reared in memory of one of Rome's greatest emperors should rise from the demesne of vagrant felines. Il Duce has spoken; the power which is laying bare, at great expense of archæological knowledge and effort, the most dignified relics of ancient Rome rejects the tabbies as modern squatters on an ancient monument and has ordained their removal.

A brave man, this Roman Dictator. Cats have ever been [illegible] in the minds of the superstitious, [illegible] capacity for occult vengeance. [illegible] were black cats in the Forum of Trajan—[illegible] than the shirts of the Fascisti. Will they [illegible] namely to exile, even as the [illegible] weekly depart for the Ægean Isles? [illegible] will tell. An immemorial couplet has it:

> While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
> When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall.

The cats of Trajan's Forum are, at least to modern visitors, as characteristic of Rome as any ancient monument. Are they to be lightly sacrificed to the passion for new ideas of a mere modern reformer like Fascismo's Duce?

A Boom in Boys

SURVEYING 1930 from the threshold of the new year, 'tis good to note one field of human activity in which there was no recession or depression. Regardless of the slump in business and employment, there was a boom in boys.

The Boy Scouts of America came to the end of the year with a registered membership of 867,825, the highest in the history of the Scout movement. During the year 286,482 new Scouts were recruited, and the number of troops was increased by 1092 to a record total of 28,863.

Here, indeed, is a record to which not only the Scout organization, but the whole country, may appropriately point with pride. Oil, timber, steel, coal, securities and agricultural products are important resources, but, after all, boys and girls are the nation's greatest asset.

Pondering the potentialities of the boys of America leads into a field which leads beyond the bounds of the imagination. But to reflect that more than 867,000 of the nation's boys are enrolled in the Boy Scouts carries conviction that here is a major contribution to sound American life. It is impossible to weigh or predict the results of such an army of boys imbued with a love of nature and the life of the great outdoors, trained in woodcraft, enhanced in physical hardihood, inspired with the ideals of good sportsmanship, team play and fair play, schooled in patriotism and honor, and unselfishly motivated to do a good turn every day.

Here is a constructive contribution to the solution of the question of youth—if there really is such a question. The Boy Scouts of America are themselves a good turn to the nation!

Editorial Notes

There is at least one place which knows no business depression—Holstenberg, Greenland. It is located in the vast solitudes just within the arctic circle, and has a population of 250 Eskimos. A fleet of motor fishing boats brings daily catches of halibut to a modern canning factory, where dynamos run by power generated from swift-running rivers operate electric machines that clean, wash, scale, slice, cook and pack the fish, later sent to Denmark for market. Work and faith seem to be the answer to most business problems.

The sale of cotton goods that will "wear like iron" should receive an impetus from the recent German discovery of a process for making cotton from iron, as announced at the recent convention of the American Institute for Chemical Engineers. Just the thing for patches on Junior's knickers.

Although figures recently compiled by the American Motorist Association show only one motor fatality for each 4,985,415 miles traveled, it behooves each and every one of us not only to drive carefully, but drive MORE carefully. Even MOST carefully will not be any too careful.

The Anti-Gang Rule League of America, recently organized in New York to promote better government, needs a new designation which will give the racketeers less credit.

The Anti-Religious Movement in Russia

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions — which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions — in seven articles, of which this is the fifth

MY FIRST encounter with the Russian anti-religious movement was at a Moscow school. I had gone to view one of the modernistic buildings of concrete and glass, to look at some of the Soviet educational methods and to hear how young Russia takes a hand in governing its own school affairs.

It was summer vacation, but the building was open as an educational exposition, and it was swarming with parents and children, men in their blue blouses, women in calico dresses with red handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and numbers of small boys and girls eager to point out something they had made for the display. In the big foyer, it being meal time, people were seated on long wooden benches at tables, with their bowls of borsch or hunks of black bread and vegetable salad. Up and down the stairs a steady stream of visitors wound its way to and from the big assembly hall, with its inevitable portrait of Lenine and its charts illustrating the Five-Year Plan, and the classrooms, with their displays of equipment and work done by the children.

I stopped for a moment in the assembly room to hear my guide assert that boys and girls in Russian schools today have freedom of initiative and discipline even to the extent of demanding the recall of an unacceptable teacher. I looked at some of the wall charts and books displayed in the classrooms; then I came to the department of anti-religious training, and there I stayed.

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The walls were covered with pictures which the children themselves had drawn and lettered, and tables were heaped with booklets which they had made to ridicule and show their contempt for a Supreme Being.

A multitude of drawings there were. These depicted God as a debauched and dissolute human being, angels with human bodies and vile faces, priests and bishops burning churches, and persons manacled with ikons; and all carried unmistakable evidence of the influence of their teachers upon the children.

This is no passive state of unbelief such as followed the French Revolution. This is an active, aggressive opposition to what is believed, on the basis of the unfortunate incidents of the past, to be religion.

I turned to my young Russian friend and said, "Do you think this way?"

And she laughed at my dismay as she replied, "But surely. We young Russians no longer believe in God. Socialism is better than prayers. There is no room in a materialistic world for the beliefs of religion. I don't discuss it at home because it hurts my mother. She still believes in God. But the people who think as she does are disappearing and soon there will be a people who know no God."

I remembered that a foreigner living in Russia had told me that the old religious beliefs are being driven deep beneath the surface, where they flourish as did the revolutionary ideals during the régime of the Tsar, and will break forth in the future even as did Communism. But it was the young who were being brought up on revolutionary beliefs; and now it is the young who are anti-religious.

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It was this friend who told me the methods of closing some of the churches. "The Government has abandoned its first crude methods of shutting church doors," he said. "Now it is all done more subtly. A congregation which owns rich gold plate or ikons covered with jewels is reminded that nobody is supposed to have valuable property in Russia today and that if the people wish to keep it and to display it they must be prepared to pay the tax. The tax may be more than the congregation seems able to pay. Then the church doors are closed. Or there may be a vote to see if the congregation wishes to keep its church, and a number of the members, realizing the unpopularity of religion with the Government, fear to vote to retain the church. Then it is closed."

Later I saw other expositions, including the anti-religious museum at Moscow and the Pechersky monastery at Kieff, which is now used as a propaganda center against faith.

In the former I saw pictures linking the Tsar to religion, the little photographs which used to be distributed for peasants and workers to hang on their walls, showing their ruler receiving a special blessing. I saw the church attacked as a theater, and condemned as a landowner, accused of being a shopkeeper, and linked to politics, with copies of speeches and photographs attempting to show that officials of the church incited uprisings against other religions and against Communism. Over these were hung the slogans of Soviet Russia, "Religion Is Poison," and "Religion Is Opium to the People."

These displays might seem only to carry an attack upon a church, or upon a faith, or upon a special group of people serving their own religious observances. But they are intended to convey an argument not only against the church, but against the idea of God, or at least so I was told by a representative of the "Militant Society of Godless Man."

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My guide had been telling me that "parents used to teach their children that God made the world and everything in it, but now they have to go deeper, because intelligence and natural science demand it."

Suddenly she said, "Here comes a representative of the Militant Society of Godless Man and you can ask him your questions."

First, he told me I must always remember that his is a "militant" society, an active force to combat religious faith not only in Russia but throughout the world.

I said that I had seen in this display the attempt to show that Christianity is merely a repetition of the religious teachings of far earlier times, but that I wanted to know, regardless of who first gave the teachings, whether the ethics in those teachings were accepted or denied by Russians today.

And his prompt reply was, "Denied."

"How about the Sermon on the Mount. Do you mean to deny the lesson it teaches of the brotherhood of man?" I asked. And he said, "We do not believe in the brotherhood of man. Communism teaches that the individual is nothing, the mass is everything."

"But," I said, "how can you have a high standard in the mass if you do not develop the individual, and what are you doing to substitute the teachings of ethics and morals in the schools or elsewhere for the church teaching you are discarding?"

"It is not necessary to teach ethics to a Communist," was the answer. "A good Communist needs no ethical teaching. Communism is his religion and he does what is right because he does it for his party and against capitalism."

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Another illuminating bit of conversation took place at the anti-religious museum in the Pechersky monastery, just outside Kieff. It was a golden day, and the sunshine filtered through the leaves of the little park as we sat down for a moment after a long walk through the buildings of the monastery. But our talk was not of the bright sunshine, nor the beauty of the countryside. It was of the lack of food in Russia, hunger everywhere, and of the scarcity of other seeming necessaries.

One who had been a long time in Russia cut into the conversation with some statements about the prevalence of physical maladies, and another talked of the crumbling buildings and streets, the need for repairs on roads and trams and trains. And still another talked of the Five-Year Plan, its magnificent promise of industrial development for Russia which makes the people content to undergo present privations.

And then someone said: "I wonder if the rest of the world understands how largely the communistic theory is based upon the belief that things material constitute the basis and goal of existence. Russia may be groping toward something deeper than appears—even to the Russians. But the effect both internally and upon the outside world of this continual reiteration of atheistic beliefs must be reckoned with in any appraisal of the final results of the Soviet experiment.

"I wonder if material activity alone can feed, clothe, and warm Russia, and make her happy, and what will follow if Russia seriously attempts to displace spiritual teachings in the rest of the world with a doctrine which reduces all human aspiration to terms of mass satisfaction of material wants."

From the World's Great Capitals—Tokyo

TOKYO

MRS. VICTOR BRUCE has made an impression on the womanhood of Japan which will continue to be felt through the years to come, according to all observers. The first woman to fly from England to Japan, her arrival first at Osaka and then at the capital, stirred the women of the Empire profoundly. The fact that a woman, alone and almost unaided, could make this flight afforded dramatic proof to them that the traditional seclusion of the Japanese woman was not necessarily a law of nature, but a matter which could be remedied. Mrs. Bruce remained in Tokyo about two weeks, making numerous public addresses and attending many social functions, both official and unofficial. Wherever she went she added to her many friends and probably made a more profound impression on the Japanese people, both men and women, than has any foreign visitor here for a long time.

Woman Flier Help to People

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Strong pressure is being brought to bear by bankers and financiers to obtain the defeat of the proposed Trade Union bill which is scheduled for introduction at the next session of the Diet. The big-business world of Japan believes that to recognize trade unions and give additional power to labor leaders during the present business depression would react unfavorably on the whole nation. The Cabinet a year ago was a unit in its support of the measure, but it is understood that several Ministers of State have withdrawn their support, that others are wavering, and that only the Minister of Home Affairs is still vigorously behind the proposal.

Trade Union Bill Opposed

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The total population of Japan proper is expected to be about 64,370,000, an increase of 8,407,000 over the 1920 figure, or 840,000 annually, when complete returns for the national census taken September 30 are compiled and tabulated. The announcement of the preliminary figures comes from the Bureau of Statistics. The population of the entire Japanese Empire is tentatively placed at between 89,000,000 and 90,000,000. The population of the extreme northern island of Saghalien, the southern half of which is Japanese, is given as 294,911, and that of Formosa as 4,603,233. The returns from Korea are not yet complete, and the rough estimate of 20,000,000 is given. All of these figures are subject to revision upward, it is announced. Tokyo Prefecture leads all other prefectures with 5,370,000 residents, Osaka ranking next with 3,536,910. Aichi Prefecture, in which the industrial city of Nagoya is located, has a population of 2,558,000, and Hyogo Prefecture with Kobe as its chief city has 2,639,000.

Population Is Near 65,000,000

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Although there are only about 300,000 Christians among Japan's millions, Christmas is coming to be celebrated more and more throughout the Empire. The New Year is a time of gift-giving in Japan, but the present tendency is to adopt the Christmas celebration and merge it with that of New Year. Moreover, Christmas is a legal holiday in Japan at present and will remain so during the reign of the present Emperor. It is the day set aside for honoring the Emperor's father, Taisho Tenno.

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Japan's motion-picture industry is setting a new high peak for production this year. The Ministry of Home Affairs states that during the first ten months of 1930 the total production reached 14,572,258 meters of film, a substantial increase over previous production. Although it is not generally realized, Japan is the greatest producer of motion pictures in the world, the United States coming second. Films made in Japan are entirely for home consumption, there being no market abroad except in a few scattered Japanese colonies in other parts of the world. About 70 per cent of the films shown in Japan are domestic.

Movie Industry at High Peak

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The skiing season has opened in Japan with the announcement that the mountains in the northern part of the main island are already coated with snow and ice. Skiing, like other winter sports, is of comparatively recent introduction into Japan, but has already become widely adopted. The enthusiasm of Prince Chichibu, younger brother of the Emperor, for skiing is thought to have much to do with its popularity.